

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



BRADSHAW'S ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOK TO THE TYROL.

For WEAK LUNGS and all WASTING DISEASES

TERRŌL

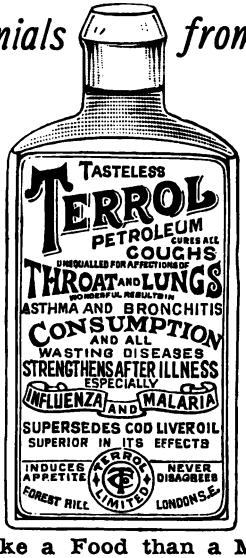
THE NEW REFINED TASTELESS PETROLEUM

IS WITHOUT EQUAL.

Highest Testimonials from the Profession.

For
CONSUMPTION
Decidedly alleviative
and
curative.

After
INFLUENZA
restores health
and
gives tone.



For
COUGHS
Wonderfully soothing
and
efficacious.

In
DIABETES
gives support
and
tends to cure.

"More like a Food than a Medicine."

SUPERSEDES COD LIVER OIL.
SMALL DOSE, PALATABLE, NEVER DISAGREES IN SUMMER OR WINTER.
A BOON TO ALL DELICATE PERSONS AND CHILDREN.
THE PUREST AND SIMPLEST REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

"MARKED IMPROVEMEN[illegible] RESULTS FROM ITS USE."

PRICES for British Isles, of 16 [illegible] doses), **1/6**;

Agents for France and Colonies [illegible] de la Paix, Paris.
Agents for Italy—Messrs. [illegible] and Rome.
OBTAINABLE OF ENGLISH CHE[illegible] BOMBAY, DELHI, CALCUTTA.

TERROL LTD. [illegible] S.E.

LONDON: 59, FLEET STREET, E.C.



MANCHESTER: ALBERT SQUARE.

BRADSHAW'S PUBLICATIONS.

MONTHLY.

BRADSHAW'S Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for Great Britain and Ireland, with Map shewing Railways, Steamship Routes, &c., on the 1st of each month. Price 6d. By Post, 11d.

BRADSHAW'S Railway Guide for England and Wales, abridged from the Sixpenny Edition, with Map. Price, 3d. By Post, 4½d.

BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway, Steamship, and General Guide for Travellers in Europe, with Map of Europe. Price, 2s. By Post, 2s. 6d.

BRADSHAW'S Special Continental Railway Guide and Descriptive Hand-Book for the whole of Europe, including Turkey, Algeria, and Overland Routes to India, with Railway Map of Europe, and Plans of the Principal Continental Cities. Price, 3s. 6d., cloth. By Post, 4s. 2d.

BRADSHAW'S MANCHESTER RAILWAY GUIDE, with Map, 1d., by Post 2d.

ANNUALLY.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY MANUAL, SHAREHOLDERS' GUIDE, AND OFFICIAL DIRECTORY, containing the History and Financial Position of every British Railway, with detailed information relating to Foreign and Colonial Lines, Canals, &c., &c. Price, 12s.

BRADSHAW'S CONTINENTAL HAND-BOOKS.

BELGIUM AND THE RHINE, including Ten Days in **HOLLAND,** with Maps, Town Plans, &c. Cloth, 5s. By Post, 5s. 4d.

BRITTANY, with notices of the Physical Features, Agriculture, Language, Customs, History, Antiquities, and Sporting, with a complete Itinerary, and Guide to all the objects of interest, with Maps. Cloth, 3s. 6d. By Post, 3s. 8d.

FRANCE, with Maps, Town Plans, &c. Cloth, 5s. By Post, 5s. 4d.

GERMANY, North and South, with Maps, Town Plans, &c. Cloth, 5s. By Post, 5s. 4d.

INDIA, EGYPT, TURKEY, PERSIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c. Cloth, 5s. By Post, 5s. 4d.

ITALY, North and South, with Maps, Town Plans, &c. Cloth, 7s. 6d By Post, 7s. 10d.

NORMANDY AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. Stiff Covers, 1s. 6d. By Post, 1s. 8d.

PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS. Cloth, 2s. 6d. By Post, 2s. 8d. With Map. Stiff Covers, 1s. 6d. By Post, 1s. 8d.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, by Dr. CHARNOCK, F.S.A., with Maps, Town Plans, &c. Cloth, 7s. 6d. By Post, 7s. 10d.

SWITZERLAND, with Maps, Town Plans, &c. Cloth, 3s. 6d. By Post, 3s. 8d.

THE TYROL, or Notes for Travellers in the Tyrol and Vorariberg, with Maps, &c. Cloth, 2s. 6d. By Post, 2s. 8d.

BRADSHAW'S CONTINENTAL PHRASE BOOKS.

German. English—Spanish. English—French. English—Italian.

Red cloth, 1s. By Post, 1s. 1d.



S CANAL AND RAILWAY MAPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Exhibiting at one view ys, the Railway Junctions, and Railway Stations; the Canals, Navigable Rivers, and the Mineral their Geological Distinctions; Clearly and accurately Defined from the Latest and most Approved duced from the Ordnance Survey.

	£ s. d.
ar South as Liverpool on the by on the East; Size, 6ft. 3in. inted Rollers and Var-	
	Price 2 2 0
	Price 2 2 0
	Price 1 11 6
tounted	
	Price 2 2 0

	£ s. d.
MIDLAND PART—Library Case; Size, 4ft. 6in. by 4ft.	Price 2 2 0
MIDLAND PART—In Sheets	Price 1 11 6
SOUTH PART—Size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft 3in., Mounted on Rollers and Varnished	Price 2 2 0
SOUTH PART—Library Case	Price 2 2 0
SOUTH PART—In Sheets	Price 1 11 6

LING MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Shewing ged Plans of the Principal Towns.

Price £9 6 6 | Cloth Case .. Price £9 [illegible]

Proprietors of Bradshaw's Guides), Albert Square, Manchester.
'S & SONS, 59, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
ers in Great Britain and on the Continent.

V. R.

GOLD MEDALS PARIS, 1878: 1889

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Numbers for Ladies' use, Medium & Broad Points

166M, 166B, 225M, 287M, 352, 616M, 616B, 909M, 983 (oblique). Fine Points, 163, 166, 287, 808, 909.



BRADSHAW'S

NOTES FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

TYROL AND VORARLBERG,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES,

ROUTES, MAPS, &c.;

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS, PASSES, GLACIERS, AND TOWNS.

AND A

LIST OF PLANTS FOUND IN TYROL

DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER.

NEW EDITION.

LONDON:
W. J. ADAMS & SONS (BRADSHAW'S GUIDE OFFICE), 59, FLEET STREET, E.C.;
MANCHESTER:—HENRY BLACKLOCK & CO., ALBERT SQUARE;
LIVERPOOL:—W. H. SMITH & SON, 61, DALE STREET; BIRMINGHAM:—W. H. SMITH & SON, 33, UNION STREET;
BRIGHTON:—H. & C. TREACHER, 1, NORTH STREET; SOUTHAMPTON:—COX & SHARLAND, HIGH STREET;
EDINBURGH:—JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12, HANOVER STREET; GLASGOW:—JOHN MENZIES & CO.,
90, WEST NILE STREET; JAMES REID, 144, ARGYLE STREET (for Advts. in Scotland);
DUBLIN:—CARSON BROTHERS, 7, GRAFTON STREET (6 DOORS FROM NASSAU STREET);
PARIS:—THE GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, RUE DE RIVOLI; BRENTANO, 17, AVENUE DE L'OPERA;
BRUSSELS:—HANQUET & VANDERSTEEN (BRADSHAW'S GUIDE OFFICE), 6, PASSAGE DES POSTES,
BOULEVARD ANSPACH;
ROME:—ALINARI & COOK, 90, VIA DEL' CORSO; GENEVA:—H. STAPELMOHR 24, CORRATERIE;
ZURICH:—H. F. LEUTHOLD, RUE DES POSTES A COTE DE L'HOTEL BAUR;
GERMANY:—J. F. KOEHLER, LEIPZIG;
PORT SAID:—J. HORN; ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO:—M. PENASSON;
UNITED STATES:—CHARLES SCRIBNER & SONS, 743 AND 745, BROADWAY, NEW YORK;
BRENTANO, 5, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK;
W. N. HARRISON & SON, 28, SECOND STREET, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BALTIMORE;
And Sold by all Booksellers and at all Railway Stations throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

1887.

BODLEIAN
11·8·1897
LIBRARY

NOTICE.

See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, issued monthly, for the latest particulars respecting Passports, Hotels, Chaplains, Medical Men, Bankers, Population, Railways, Steamers, and other matters liable to change, at different places.

INDEX.

PAGE

Abtenau 59
Achenkirchen 46
Achensee 43, 46
Achenthal 46
Agums 23
Ala 48
Ambach Klamm 57
Ampezzo, Valleyof, 38 39
Am Sand 26
Antelao 40
Antholz, Baths of ... 33
Appenzell 16
Arco 50
Arlberg Pass 16
Arlberg Tunnel 16
Aschau 53
Atzwang 30, 31, 33
Auer 31
Auf der Fern 61
Aussee 60

Balzers 16
Barwies 18
Belluno 41
Berchtesgaden ... 45, 57
Berg Isel 19, 36
Bernina Pass 25
Beseno Castle 48
Beydewasser 23
Bischofshofen 56
Blindsee 61
Bludenz 15, 16
Bodensee 15
Bolladore 25
Borca 41
Borgo di val Sugana 50
Bormio 25
Botzen or Bozen 29
Bramberg 7, 52
Branzoll 32
Braunsberg Castle ... 26
Bregenz 15
Bregenzerwald 15
Brenner 35
Brenner Pass 33
Brenner See 34
Brixen 33, 34
Brixlegg 43
Brück 54
Bruneck 33, 37
Buchau 46
Bucheben 43
Buchloe 60
Buffalora Pass 25
Burgeis 21
Burgstall 36, 37

PAGE

Cadore 41
Caldenazzo 50
Caldes 32
Calliano 48
Campidello 42
Canal di S. Bovo ... 42
Canazei 42
Caprile 40
Carano Baths 30, 42
Castelbell 22
Cavalese 42
Cenada 41
Christberg 17
Cles 32
Coire 16
Colfusco 38
Colico 25
Conegliano 41
Corfara 39
Cortina 40
Croda Rossa 40
Curona Castle 32

Dalaas 15, 16
Denno 32
Dercolo 32
Desenzano 49
Döllach 42
Dolomite Mountains 30, 38, 39, 40
Dornbirn 15
Dro 50
Drusus Thurm 27
Dürnstein Castle 23
Dux 53

Earth Pyramids of Lengmoos 30
Eben 46
Ebensee 59
Edolo 32
Egern 47
Ehrenberg 61
Eidechsspitze 37
Eisack River 34
Endorf 43
Engadin 20
Eppan 30
Eyers 22

Fassathal 41
Feldkirch 15, 16
Fend 51
Fenderthal 51
Ferdinandshöhe 24
Finkenberg 52
Finstermünz 0

PAGE

Fleimserthal (Val di Fieme) 41
Fliess 21
Flirsch 15, 17
Fondo 32
Fürst 23
Fragsburg Castle 23, 26, 27
Franzensfeste 34, 36
Franzenshöhe 23, 24
Fritzens 43
Frohnwies 58
Fügen 52
Fuldera 25
Funtensee 58
Fürstenberg Castle ... 21
Fuschl 58
Füssen 61

Gacht Pass 61
Gaderthal 32, 39
Gaien Castle 23, 26
Gaisalp 47
Garda Lake 48
Gardone-Riviera 49
Gargazon 27
Gastein (Bad) 43, 57
Gastein (Hof) 43, 57
Gebhardsberg 15
Gepatsch Glacier 20
Gerlos 53
Ginzling 52
Glashütten 45
Glurns 22, 23
Gmund 47
Gmunden 60
Göflan 22
Goisern 58
Goldrain Castle 22
Golling 56, 59
Gomagoi 23
Gosau 59
Gosau-Mühle 59
Gossensass 35
Gotzis 15
Gratsch 26
Greifenstein Castle 27, 30
Gries 27, 30
Grodner-thal 33, 38
Groedig 57
Gross Glocknr 42
Gurglthal 51

Hagen 47
Haid 21
Haimingen 12, 50
Haisling 37
Hall 42, 43
Hallein 44, 55

PAGE

Hallstadt 60
Hasenohr-spitz 26
Haspinger Josef 19, 34, 55
Heiligenblut 42
Heilig-Kreuz 51
Heiterwang 61
Hilfmir Gott Castle ... 22
Hinter Dux 52
Hintersee 58
Hirschbichl 58
Hoch Eppan 27, 30
Hochjoch 51
Hof Gastein 43, 57
Hofer Andreas 19
Hofer's House 28
Hohe Göhl 56
Hohenems 15
Hohenschwangau ... 61
Hohe Salve 44
Hollenstein 40
Holzkirchen 44, 47
Hörndl Pass 37

Imst ... 17, 18, 23, 50, 61
Innichen 38
Inn River 17
Innsbruck 18
Ischgl 17
Ischl 59

Jauffen Pass 28
Jenbach 43, 46, 53
Jufahl Castle 23, 51

Kaltern 30, 31
Kalterer See 31
Kamor Pass 16
Karneid Castle 33
Karthaus 51
Käser See 26
Kastelruth 30, 39
Katzenstein 27
Kematen 52
Kessel 29
Kitzbühel 44, 45
Klausen 33, 36
Klosterthal 16
Klosterle 16
Kollmann 31, 33
Konigsalp 47
Königssee 57
Koppelwies 26
Korjoch 26
Kortsch 22
Kreuth 43, 47
Kreuth Bad 47

	PAGE
Krimml	54
Krimmler Tauern	54
Kronberg Castle	17
Kronmetz	31, 32
Kufstein	44
Kunterweg	22
Kurburg	22
Laas, Laasthal	22
Ladis	20
Lana, Baths of	26, 27
Landeck	16, 17
Lanersbach	52
Langewaller	26
Lans	20
Latsch	21, 22, 32
Lauffen	59
Lavis	31, 41
Lebenburg	26, 27
Leifers	32
Lend	56
Lengenfeld	51
Lengmoos	29, 30, 33
Lengstein	30, 33
Lermoos	61
Le Sarché	50
Liechtenstein	16
Lienz	38, 42
Loatsch	22
Lofer	45, 53
Löhbach Fall	47
Longarone	41
Lueg Pass	56
Lug	58
Madatsch Glacier	24
Madonna del Tirano	25
Malè	32
Mallnitz	57
Mals	18, 21
Marienberg	21, 61
Marling	25, 26
Marmolata, The	40
Martell	27
Martell, Valley of	22, 32
Martinsbrück	25
Martinswand	18
Matschthal	21
Matrei	35, 36, 53
Matarello	48
Mauls	35
Maultasch Castle	27
Mayenfeld	16
Mayrhofen	37, 52
Meleck	45
Mendola	32
Meran	25, 30
Mezzo Lombardo	31, 32
Mezzo Tedesco	31, 32
Miemingen	18
Mittenwald	61
Mittersill	44, 54
Mittewald	34, 38
Moena	42
Möhlthal	42
Mondsee	60
Monte Cristallo	40
Monte Tofana	40
Morbegno	25
Mori	48
Mühlbach	37, 52
Munich	47
Munster	25
Münsterthal	21
Murnau	60
Nagelspitz	26
Naifthal	26
Nasserelt	17, 61
Nassfeld	43, 57
Naturns	23, 25, 51
Nauders	20, 21, 25
Nenzing	16
Neukirchen	54
Neumarkt	31, 42
Neustift	37
Nieder Joch	51
Niederndorf	38
Non, Valley of	31
Oberau	34
Ober Botzen	29, 31
Oberdorf	61
Ober Gurgl	51
Obermais	26, 27
Obermiemingen	18
Ober-Schonberg	36
Ober Vernag	51
Ober-Vellach	57
Oefen	56
Oetz	50
Oetzthal	18, 26, 50
Ortler Spitze	24
Ospitale	40
Panzendorf	38
Partenkirchen	60
Partschings	23
Passeyerthal	28, 30
Patsch	36
Patscher Kofel	20, 36
Paznaunerthal	17
Pejo	32
Pens	35
Penserjoch	29
Pergine	50
Perarollo	41
Perra	42
Pertisau	46
Peschiera	49
Pfitschthal	52
Pfunds	20
Pians	17
Picolein	38
Pieve di Cadore	41
Planberg	47
Pontlazerbrück	20, 35
Poschiavo	25
Prad	22, 23
Predazzo	42
Prien	44
Primolano	50
Prutz	20
Pusterthal	33, 37
Rabbi, Baths of	26, 32
Rabenstein	51
Rabland	23
Rafenstein	29
Ragatz	16
Ramsau	45, 58
Rattenberg	43, 45
Ratzes	31
Rauriser Tauern	42
Reichenburg Castle	22, 25
Reichenhall	43, 44, 45
Reifenstein Castle	35
Rentsch	29, 32
Reschen Scheideck	21
Reutte	61
Ried	20, 51
Rietz	18
Riffian	28
Rissler Kogel	47
Riva	48
Rochetta Pass	31, 32
Ronach	54
Rorchach	16
Rosenheim	44
Rosanna River	17
Rothach	47
Rotund Castle	25
Roveredo	48
Rungelstein Castle	29
Russbach	59
Saalfelden	54
St. Anton	15, 17, 29
St. Bartholomä	58
St. Elmau	45
St. Gertrud	26
St. Gilgen	58
St. Jacob	37, 50
St. Johann	45
St. Johann im Pongau	56
St. Leonhard	22, 25, 28, 38, 51
St. Lorenzen	37
St. Martin	26, 28
St. Michele	31, 32
St. Niko'aus	26
St. Pankraz	26
St. Paul	30, 31
St. Penia	42
St. Pietra Murata	50
St. Ulrich	31, 33, 39
St. Valentin	20, 21
St. Vito	40
St. Walburga	26
St. Wolfgang	60
Salò	49
Saltaus	28
Saluru	31
Salzburg	45, 56
Salzkammergut	60
Samaden	25
Sta Catharina	32
Sta Maria (Münsterthal)	22, 23, 24
Sta Maria (Stelvio)	24, 25
Särner Scharte	29
Särn-thal	27, 29, 35
Särnthein	29, 35
Schaan-Vaduz	16
Schalders, Baths of	34
Scharnitz	60
Schlanders	21, 22, 32
Schlern	31
Schlitters	53
Schlosswinkel	27
Schloss Ried	29
Schloss Rungelstein	29
Schluderbach	40
Schluderns	22
Schmirn	53
Schnalserthal	51
Schnan	17
Schöna Castle	26, 28
Schrofenstein Castle	17
Schruns	17
Schuls	20, 25
Schwanau	17
Schwanenstadt	59
Schwaz	44
Schwellenburg	57
Seefeld	56
Seisser Alp	30
Sermione	49
Serravalle	41
Siebeneich	27, 30
Sigmundsburg	61
Sigmundskron Cstl.	27, 30
Sillian	37, 38
Silz	17, 18
Sölden	36, 51
Sole, Valley of	32
Söll	43, 45
Sondrio	24
Sonnenjoch	43
Sorapiss	40
Spondalunga	24
Spondinig	22, 23
Spronserthal	26, 28
Staben	22
Staffiach	54
Stambs	18
Starnberg	60
Steg	30, 60
Steinach	36, 51
Stelvio Pass	24
Stern	36
Sterzing	29, 34, 35, 52
Sterzinger Moos	35
Strass	45, 53
Strassenhaus	15
Strengen	17
Stubai Valley	30
Stubayerthal	38
Stulven	15, 16, 17
Sulden	
Sulzthal	
Tännen George	

	PAGE
Tauern-haus	43
Taufers	22, 36, 37
Taufersthal	37
Taxenbach	54
Tcherms	26
Tegernsee	42, 47
Telfs	17, 18
Terlago	50
Terlan	27
Tesero	42
Thumbler Joch	26, 28, 51
Tirano	25
Toblach	38
Toblino	50
Tonale Pass	32
Torbole	48
Tosens	20
Trafoi	24
Traunstein	44, 49
Tre Croci	40
Tremosine	49
Trent	31, 48, 49
Treviso	41
Trisanna River	17
Tschurgant	18
Tueno	32
Tumpen	51
Tyrol Castle and Village	23, 26
Uderns	52
Ultenthal	26, 27, 32
Umhausen	50
Unken	48
Unsre-Frau	51
Unter-Inn	29, 31
Untermais	27
Unter-Schönberg	36
Unter-Vintl	34, 37
Upper Engadine	21
Vaduz	16
Vahrener Bad	34
Valcave	25
Valtellina, The	25, 32
Venas	40
Vernauner	26
Vezzano	50
Vigo	42
Vigolo	50
Vilpian	25, 27
Vintschgau	21
Volders	44
Waidbruck	38
Waidringen	45
Wald	16
Weilheim	60
Welsberg	38
Werfen	56
Wildbad	26
Wildbad Gastein	42, 57
Wilten, Abbey of	19, 36
Windisch Matrey	38
Winklern	42, 57
Wiesberg Castle	17
Wolkenstein	38
Wörgl	44, 45
Wormser Joch	24
Wörth	43
Zams	17
Zell (Zillerthal)	52, 53
Zell (am See)	54
Zenoberg Castle	27, 28
Zernetz	24, 25
Ziano	42
Zirl	17, 18, 60
Znel	40
Zugspitz	61
Zutz	25
Zwieselstein	51

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Bucheben	42
Castle of Tyrol	28
Castle of Wisberg	28
Feldkirch, Vorarlberg	28
Ferdinandshöhe (Summit of the Stelvio)	28
Fügen, Zillerthal	42
General View of the Valleys of the Adige and Kaltern, with the range of the Mendola, from near Botzen	30
Hofer's House	28
Innthal, with Kronburg and the Tschurgant from near Schrofenstein	28
Kufstein	42
Old Bridge of the Finstermünz, 1850	28
Passeyerthor, Meran	28
Sarnthal	42
Trostburg	42
Valley of Adige, Kaltern, Castle of Sigmundskron	30
Valley of Trafoi	28
View in Trent	42

MAPS.

	PAGE
Botzen to Trent by Railway, or by Kaltern	30
Bregenz to Landeck (Route 1)	14
Brixen to Bruneck and the Pusterthal	37
Innsbruck to Salzburg	44
Landeck to Innsbruck (Route 2)	16
Landeck to Mals (Route 3)	20
Mals to Meran (Route 4)	22
Meran to Botzen, and Botzen to Brixen	32
Oetzthal, Hoch Joch, Niederjoch, and Timmljoch	50
Pass of the Brenner	34
Stelvio and Münsterthal	24
Trent to Riva	48

Heights of Mountains, Passes, Glaciers, and Places in Tyrol and Vorarlberg 62

List of Plants in the Tyrol 67

INTRODUCTION.

THE Tyrol (German, Tirŏl), which derives its name from an old castle in the neighbourhood of Meran, in the valley of the Etsch, or Adige, passed by inheritance to the Dukes of Austria in 1363. Including Vorarlberg on the north-west, it is bounded on the east by Salzburg and Carinthia, on the west by Switzerland, on the north by Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and on the south by Lombardy and Venice. Population (1860), 805,200 (or 912,600 with Vorarlberg), German-speaking on the north. Italian or Roman-speaking on the south, and nearly all Roman Catholic in religion. Area 11,311 square miles. Innsbruck is the capital. Wooden toys of all kinds are made round St. Ulrich. Singing birds are reared in the valley of the Inn.

The principal VALLEYS of Tyrol are only five, viz., those of the Rivers Etsch, or Adige, the Eisak, the Rienz, the Drave, and the Inn. The Inn rises in Switzerland at the head of the Engadin Valley, enters the Tyrol at the Finstermünz Pass, flows through it in a north-eastern direction, and, after passing Landeck, Innsbruck, and Kufstein, traverses Bavaria, and falls into the Danube at Passau. The Etsch, or Adige, rises in the lakes of the Reschen Scheideck, passes down the Vintschgau, and, increased by the junction of the Eisak, 2½ miles below Botzen, flows by Trent, Roveredo, and Verona, into the Adriatic. The Eisak rises on the Brenner, and, after a course of nearly 50 miles, joins the Adige, below Botzen. The Drave rises in the Sextenthal, to the right of Toblach, on the high land between the valley of the Drave and the Pusterthal, or valley of the Rienz, which last river rises in the pass of Ampezzo to the south of Toblach, and falls into the Eisak near Brixen. The Ill runs past Bregenz, in the Vorarlberg, to the Lake of Constance. The Lake of Garda is partly within the Tyrol.

About one-tenth of the surface is under ice. The highest GLACIERS in the Rhætian Alps, which extend through the greatest part of Tyrol, dividing it into two parts, are those of Gepatsch, in the Kaunserthal, which opens into the Ober-Innthal at Prutz, 2 hours from Landeck, and the Rofler, in the Fenderthal, one of the branches of the Oetzthal. Other extensive glaciers are to be found at the head of the valleys of Trafoi, Sulden, and Stubai.

MOUNTAINS.—The highest mountain in the Tyrol proper is the Ortler Spitze, 12,814 feet above sea, near Trafoi, on the frontier of Lombardy. The Gross-Glockner, *in Carinthia*, just on the Tyrolese border, is 12,455 feet above the sea. Sir J. Herschel (*Physical Geog.*) gives the Ortler as 12,822 feet, and

Gross Glockner at 12,431 feet, with a note of interrogation. The Austrian Government measurements are not believed to be correct. The Brenner and Stelvio Passes are in the Tyrol. For List of Mountains, Passes, Plants, &c., see page 63.

Between the valleys of the Eisak and the valley of Fassa, as the upper part of the Fleimserthal is called, is a singular range of mountains called *Dolomite*, and named after the first describer (Dolomieu) of the peculiar hard fossiliferous limestone, consisting of magnesia and carbonate of lime. These mountains may be visited from Botzen or Brixen, from Cortina, and from Campidello, in the Val di Fassa, and are interesting both to the geologist and the artist.

Cost of Living.—The expenses of pedestrians who do not mind carrying their own knapsacks are very trifling, and need not exceed from 35 to 50 shillings per week.

The average charge at many of the best hotels for supper, bed, and breakfast is six kronen (3 florins), equal to five shillings. This charge will include red or white wine of the country, which is excellent, though, except on rare occasions, the red is by many degrees the best of the two. The best white wine of Tyrol is grown at and near Terlan. At the smaller hotels in towns, and inns in remote districts, this charge will often be reduced to less than one-half.

For excursions out of the beaten track a supply of tea or coffee should be taken.

Conveyances.—The men who let out private carriages generally ask and obtain exorbitant prices, and, if the avoidance of expense be any object, the best way is to take the public conveyances, of which there are plenty.

The Stellwagen was a slow but exceedingly cheap conveyance, costing about one penny per mile. It is now to a great extent superseded by the more commodious Omnibus and Post-Omnibus. They usually start at a very early hour, and ample time is allowed for meals.

The Postwagen, or malleposte, is three or four times dearer than the stellwagen, and not much more comfortable, though rather more expeditious.

Separate Eilwägen, which will hold four persons, may be obtained at the post stations of the large towns, at the rate of about 8s. per post of two German miles on the average. The traveller is furnished with a paper called a "Stunden Pass," on the production of which, at each post station on the route, the postmaster is bound to furnish horses immediately. The receipt given at the principal post station includes all charges and the postilion's fees, and nothing more is expected.

One or two persons with light luggage can generally obtain a one-horse post carriage called an Einspänner. Postmasters are not generally anxious to give them, *and it is quite surprising how small* a load a Tyrolese horse seems considered capable *of pulling.*

Wines.—Good red and white wine may always be had at the rate of from about

70 to 80 kreutzers per maas, containing 2¼ bottles. Effervescing red and white wines may be obtained in the valleys of the Adige and Eisak. The wines most to be recommended are Vosslauer, Erlauer, Villanyer, Oefner, and Rouster; to which may be added those of the Valteline, Sassella, and Inferno.

MONEY.—In Austria, owing to the large issue of notes, gold and silver have almost entirely disappeared from the circulation, and their place is supplied by notes.

At railway stations and government offices the depreciation is not allowed; and it is better for the traveller to provide himself with paper from the money changers, who are always to be found in considerable villages and towns, and generally are fair in their dealings.

Up to 1892, the monetary system, based on silver and inconvertible notes, was in gulden (florins) and kreutzer; 100 kreutzer to the gulden. Since then the krone (10d.) and the heller (10 heller = 1d.) have been introduced. The krone is half a gulden.

Circular notes of £10 each are good, and convenient to exchange into paper money. They are granted by most of the London bankers.

REMARKS.—The traveller must not expect to find in Tyrol the comforts of Switzerland, or the same facilities for travelling. The inns are, as a rule, homely, though at several of the larger places are to be found hotels which scarcely yield to those of Switzerland in comfort. As a rule, too, all the hotels are moderate in charges. Imposition is rare, and is found, if anywhere, mostly on the Italian frontier. The postmasters are sometimes inclined to take advantage of their semi-official capacity to give short exchange for gold in the depreciated paper.

The prices in Tyrol are rising gradually, but still, with the exception only of vetturini, horses, and guides, it is cheaper than Switzerland, though dearer than the Bavarian Highlands. The hotel accommodation has been much improved within the last fifteen years, but prices both in Tyrol and Bavaria have of late been considerably augmented without any corresponding improvement in the hotels.

The Austrian Alpine Club has done good service by erecting comfortable huts in many remote parts, where tourists can be accommodated.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal lines are:—The Vorarlberg line, on the Swiss side, coming from Lake Constance and Coire; the Brenner line, viâ Munich, Rosenheim, Innsbruck, Brixen, Botzen, Trent, and Verona; the line (for Ischl and the Salzkammergut) from Rosenheim to Salzburg, Linz, and Vienna; the Pusterthal line (opening up a way to the Dolomites) from Brixen to Lienz and Villach; thence (with a short break of road) to Laibach and Trieste

LIST OF ROUTES.

Routes.		Page
1	From Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, by Feldkirch and the Passes of Arlberg and Zeinis to Landeck	15
2	From Landeck to Innsbruck by rail, or by road via Nassareit or Silz	17
3	From Landeck to Mals, by the Pass of Finstermünz and the Reschen Scheideck	20
4	From Mals to Meran, by the Vintschgau	22
5	From Mals to Bormio, by the Stelvio or by the Münsterthal	23
6	From Meran to Botzen	25
7	From Meran to Sterzing on the Brenner Road, by the Passeyerthal and the Jauffen Pass	28
8	Botzen, and excursions in its neighbourhood	29
9	Botzen to Trent	31
9a	Valleys of Non and Sole	32
10	Botzen to Brixen, by the Kuntersweg	32
11	Brixen to Innsbruck, by the Brenner Pass, and the Brenner Railway	33
12	Brixen to Lienz, by Bruneck, the Pusterthal, Niedendorf, and Drave Valley	37
13	Bruneck to Kolmann, by the Gaderthal and the Grödnerthal	38
14	Bruneck to Venice, by the valley of Ampezzo and the Dolomite Region	39
15	Zimmerthal (Val di Cembra) Fleimserthal, and Val di Fassa	41
16	Lienz to Winklern, Heiligenblut, Bucheben, and Gastein, by the Rauriser Tauern	42
17	Innsbruck to Salzburg, by railway and post road	43
18	Jenbach to Achensee, Kreuth, Tegernsee, and Munich, through the Bavarian Highlands	45
19	Trent to Roveredo, Mori, and Riva	48
20	Trent to Riva, by the Sarcathal	49
21	Oetzthal, Innsbruck to Meran by the Hochjoch or Niederjoch and the Schnalserthal	50
22	Zell to Matrei, Sterzing, or Bruneck by the Duxerthal, Zamserthal, or Zillerthal	52
23	Jenbach to Lend and Lofer, by the Zillerthal, Gerlos Pass, and Pinzgau	53
24	Salzburg to Gastein	55
25	Salzburg to Berchtesgaden, and excursions in its neighbourhood	57
26	Salzburg to Ischl, Hallstadt, and Gosau—The Salzkammergut	58
27	From Munich to Innsbruck, by Partenkirchen	61
28	Augsburg to Füssen, Reutte, Lermoos, and Imst	61

TOURS IN TYROL AND SALZBURG.

One Week.

1 Kufstein to Innsbruck.
2 Innsbruck to Botzen.
3 Botzen to Meran.
4 Meran to Eyers and Trafoi.
5 Trafoi to Santa Maria, Münsterthal, and Mals.
6 Mals to Landeck.
7 Landeck to Feldkirch.

Two Weeks.

1 Munich to Bad Kreuth.
2 Bad Kreuth to Achensee and Innsbruck.
3 Innsbruck to Botzen.
4 Botzen to Meran.
5 Meran to Trafoi.
6 Trafoi to Santa Maria and Mals.
7 Mals to Landeck.
8 Landeck to Oetzthal.
9 Schnalserthal to Naturns.
10 Naturns to the Passeyerthal.
11 Passeyerthal to Sterzing (Jauffen).
12 Sterzing to Zell.
13 Pfitscherthal.
14 Zillerthal to Brixlegg and Munich, by rail.

Three Weeks.

1 Munich to Bad Kreuth.
2 Bad Kreuth to Achensee and Innsbruck.
3 Innsbruck to Botzen.
4 Botzen to Trent and Roveredo.
5 Riva to Trent by Arco.
6 Trent to Meran by Kaltern.
7 Meran to Trafoi.
8 Trafoi to Santa Maria and Mals.
9 Mals to Landeck.
10 Landeck to Oetzthal.
11 Schnalserthal to Naturns.
12 Naturns to St. Leonhard.
13 St. Leonhard to Sterzing (Jauffen).
14 Sterzing to Zell by the Pfitscherthal.
15 Gerlos Pass to Wald.
16 Wald to Saalfelden.
17 Saalfelden to Salzburg.
18 Salzburg to Hallein and Gölling.
19 Gölling to Gosau.
20 Gosau to Ischl.
21 Ischl to Salzburg and Munich.

Four Weeks.

1 Bregenz to Feldkirch.
2 Feldkirch to Landeck.
3 Innsbruck.
4 Botzen (Brenner.)
5 Trent (by rail.)
6 Trent to Roveredo and Riva.
7 Riva to Trent by Arco.
8 Trent to Meran by Kaltern.
9 Trafoi.
10 Mals by Santa Maria and Münsterthal.
11 Landeck.
12 Oetzthal.
13 Schnalserthal to Naturns.
14 Passeyerthal.
15 Jauffen to Sterzing.
16 Bruneck.
17 Lienz.
18 Heiligenblut.
19 Bucheben (Rauris Valley), by the Hoch[illegible]
20 Bad Gastein.
21 Werfen.

22 Gosau.
23 Salzburg.
24 Rail to Brixlegg.
25—26 Excursion to the Zillerthal.
27 Jenbach to Kreuth.
28 Munich.

Six Weeks.

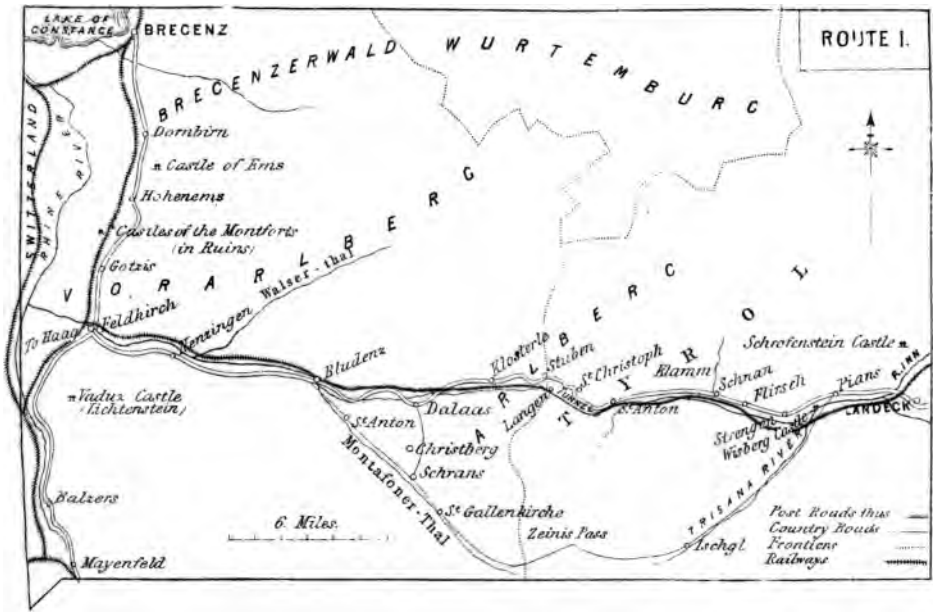
1 Bregenz to Feldkirch.
2 Feldkirch to Landeck.
3 Innsbruck.
4 Innsbruck.
5 Excursion to Heiligwasser and Ambras.
6 Botzen.
7 Sarnthal and Greifenstein.
8 Castelruth and St. Ulrich.
9 St. Ulrich to Val di Fassa.
10 Trent.
11 Lake of Caldenazzo and Borgo di Val Sugana by Vigolo, return by Pergine.
12 Roveredo, Riva.
13 Trent by Arco.
14 Cles, Val di Non.
15 Fondo to Kaltern and Botzen.
16 Meran.
17 Trafoi.
17a Mals, by the Münsterthal.
18 Prutz (Gepatsch Glacier).
19 Landeck.
20 Landeck (Rest.)
21 Oetzthal.
22 Oetzthal.
23 Schnalserthal to Naturns.
24 Meran.
25 Passeyerthal.
26 Jauffen to Sterzing.
27 Bruneck.
28 Lienz.
29 Heiligenblut.
30 Glacier of Gross Glockner.
31 Bucheben, by the Hochthor.
32, 33, 34, Gastein, Werfen, Hallein.
35, 36, Gosau, Salzburg.
37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, to Munich.

EXCURSION OF TEN DAYS AMONG THE DOLOMITES OF SOUTH TYROL.

1 Botzen to Blumau (rail), walk to Welschenhofen.
2 Kastelruth.
3 Baths of Ratzes—Seisser Alp—St. Ulrich.
4 Campidello, by Wolkenstein and the Fassajoch.
5 Feduia Pass—Sottoguda—Caprile.
6 Lago d' Alleghe—Monte Civita—Caprile.
7 Cortina.
8 Cortina.
9 Niederndorf—St. Lorenzen—Ennebergerthal.
10 Grödnerjoch—Kastelruth—Botzen, or Waidbruck, on the Brenner railway.

EXCURSION OF A WEEK IN THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

1 Salzburg to Golling (Schwarzbach and Pass Lueg).
2 Abtenau and Gosau.
3 Vorder and Hinter See.
4 Zwieselalp—Hallstadt.
5 Aussee.
6 Ischl.
7 St. Wolfgang—Schafberg.
8 Mondsee—Gmunden—Traunfall—Schwanenstadt—Salzburg.


ROUTE I.
LAKE OF CONSTANCE
BRECENZ
BRECENZERWALD
WURTEMBURG
SWITZERLAND
RHINE RIVER
Dornbirn
Castle of Ems
Hohenems
Castles of the Montforts (in Ruins)
Gotzis
VORARLBERG
Walser-thal
Feldkirch
To Haag
Tenzingen
Bludenz
Vaduz Castle (Lichtenstein)
Balzers
Mayenfeld
6 Miles
Klosterle
Stuben
St Christoph
Flamm
Schnan
Flirsch
Pians
Schrofenstein Castle
TYROL
ARLBERG
Dalaas
St Anton
Christberg
Schrans
Montafoner-Thal
St Gallenkirche
Zeinis Pass
Langen
Tunnel
St Anton
Strengen
Wiberg Castle
LANDECK
TRISANA RIVER
Aschgl
INN
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Frontiers
Railways

TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

ROUTE 1.

From Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, by Feldkirch and the Passes of Arlberg and Zeinis, to Landeck.

Conveyances.—The post coaches from Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, are now superseded by the *Vorarlberg Rail*, open as far as Bludenz, by way of the following stations—Lautrach, Schwarzach, Dornbirn, Hohenems, Götzis, Rankweil, to Feldkirch (where a branch from Buchs, on the Swiss Coire line, joins); thence to Frastenz, Nenzing, Strassenhaus, and Bludenz. This line, opened 1872-3, brings the Bavarian, Swiss, and Austrian (Vorarlberg) systems into connection. Distance from Bregenz to Feldkirch, 22 English miles; to Bludenz, 35 miles. It is about the same by road. There are good inns at Feldkirch, Bludenz, and Dalaas. The line through the Arlberg tunnel to Landeck was opened 1884, completing rail communication with Innsbruck. There are fine views at many points. For the benefit of those who may still prefer the post-road, the best way of seeing the Tyrol, we shall describe the latter route, which frequently touches the rail.

The town of **Bregenz Stat.**)—*Brigantium* of the Romans—is pleasantly situated at the south-east of the lake of Constanz, or Bodensee. *Hotels:* Europa; Oesterreichischer Hof, on the lake opposite the port; Krone; Schweizerhof; Löwe; Montfort; Weisses Kreuz. *Population, about 4,700.*

Behind the town rises the Gebhardsberg, or Schlossberg, which should be visited, on account of the superb view of the whole expanse of the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell, to be obtained from it. A zigzag path leads from Bregenz to the Wirthshaus at the top.

The road to Feldkirch ascends gently at first, and after passing under a spur of the Gebhardsberg, and crossing the Bregenzer Ach (*Ach*, in Tyrol, means a torrent), rushing down from the Bregenzer Wald across a wide bed of gravel to join the Rhine, reaches in 6 miles **Dornbirn**, a busy and scattered town of about 9,000 inhabitants, where there is a new church with a lofty portico, bearing the inscription, "*Domus Dei, porta cœli.*"

From this the road skirts the hills to **Hohenems** (Stat.)—*Inn:* Post—one mile, before which the Castle of Hohenems is seen at an immense height, and scarcely to be distinguished from the cliffs on which it is built.

About 14 miles from Bregenz the road leaves on the right two large castles (which formerly belonged to the family of Montfort), on an isolated fir-crowned hill, passes through Götzis (Stat), and, after traversing a level and swampy plain, reaches **Feldkirch (Stat.)**, 20 miles from Bregenz, a small town of 3,564 inhabitants, 1,400 feet above sea. *Hotels:* Englischer Hof; Ochs; Löwe; Schiffle. The church, which is large, has a green spire. At the back of it rises the old castle of Schattenburg

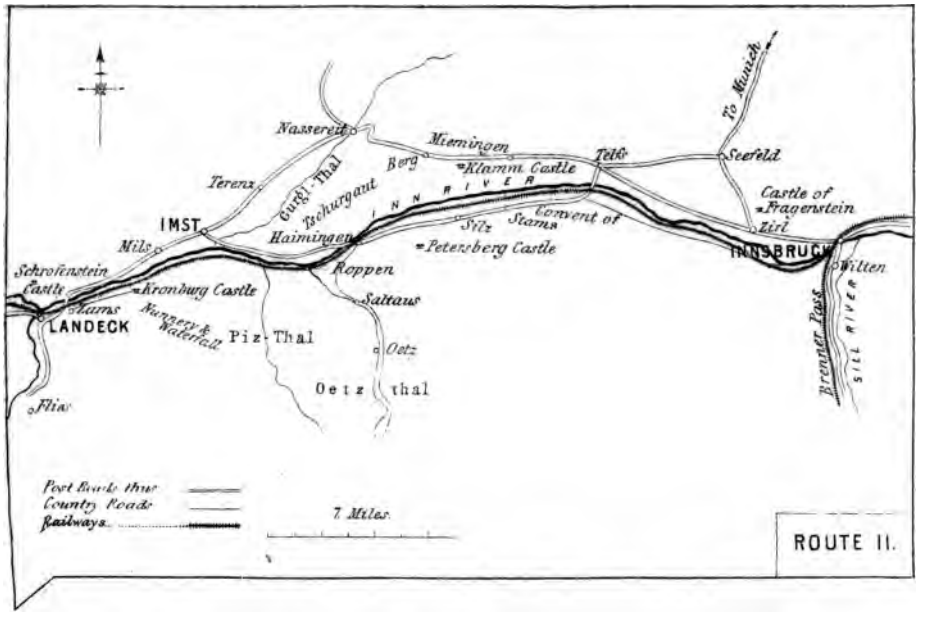
Through the town rushes, or rather tumbles, the River Ill, turning in its course the wheels of many mills. The Hofkirche, built in 1487, contains a Descent from the Cross, attributed to Holbein. In the garden of the gymnasium will be found a collection of Alpine plants. From the Margarethenkopf, 1¼ mile from the town, is a fine view of the whole Alps from the Falkniss above Ragatz to the head of the Bodensee. Up to this point the views of the Alps of Appenzell, including the Sentis, and the picturesque and deeply gullied sides of the Kamor (over which lies an interesting but little frequented path, leading in 4½ hours from Weissbad in Appenzell, to Sennwald, in the valley of the Rhine) have been uninterrupted.

[*From Feldkirch to Coire or Ragatz, by Balzers and Mayenfeld.*—The conveyances from Feldkirch to the Swiss side have now given place to the rail from Feldkirch to Schaan-Vaduz and Buchs, where the line to Coire, Mayenfeld, Rorschach, Lindau, &c., may be taken. The post-road to Coire passes through the territory of Liechtenstein, a very diminutive but sovereign principality, and in 3 miles reaches **Vaduz**, near **Schaan-Vaduz** (**Stat.**), its principal village, on the rocks above which is perched the Castle of Vaduz, belonging to the Prince of Liechtenstein. Nearly 5 miles further on is Balzers, near which is the boundary between Liechtenstein and the Swiss canton of the Grisons. The Falkniss is now seen towering above the road to the left, the Fläscherberg on the right. From the defile of Luziensteig the distance to Mayenfeld, at the entrance of the Prättigau, is nearly 5 miles; to Ragatz, by the Zollbrücke, 2 miles further; from Mayenfeld to Coire, 10 miles, along a nearly level road. All these are accessible by rail.]

After Feldkirch, however, the whole chain of these Alps becomes invisible, as the road turns up the valley of the Ill sharply to the left, and enters what is called the Walgau. The first part of this valley for some distance after crossing the Ill, in the ravine above Feldkirch, is swampy and uninteresting. Two miles past the second village, **Nenzing** (**Stat.**), the Walserthal opens to the left. The scenery now gradually improves, and begins at Bludenz, 13 miles from Feldkirch, to be very picturesque. At **Bludenz** (*Hotels:* Bludenzer Hof, &c.) two valleys open, and Landeck may be reached by either of them. The post-road goes by the left-hand valley called the Klosterthal. The other, called the Montafunerthal, 36 miles long, is only traversed by a rough road, but is extremely picturesque. See next page.

Excursion to the Scesaplana and the Lüner See.

After leaving Bludenz, the ravine of the Klosterthal contracts, the sides of it become precipitous, and many waterfalls are seen streaking the mountain side. At **Dalaas** (**Stat.**), 8 miles from Bludenz, is an inn (Post), which is very fair, and used to be excellent. Excursion from Dalaas, over the Kristberg, to Schruns, in the Montafunerthal (page 17), not difficult, in 4 hours; guide not required. Just before reaching **Stuben**, after a heavy pull up hill, and, passing the villages of Wald and Klosterle, the beautiful Alpine roses begin to be abundant. They will be found in flower from the middle of June until the latter part of August. Beyond the village of Stuben, which is just at the foot of the pass of the *Arlberg*, is a huge barrier of masonry, built to protect the houses from avalanches. To walk up the numerous zigzags of the road from this to the summit of the pass, 6,200 feet above the sea, takes about 1 hour. The railway tunnel through the mountain (6⅓ miles long) was opened 1884. The road between Stuben and Flirsch is very liable to earth slips, and requires to be carefully maintained. After passing the top of the pass, and half a mile beyond the Hospice of St. Christoph, along which runs the boundary of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the


To Munich
Nassereit
Miemingen
Telfs
Seefeld
Berg
Klamm Castle
Terenz
Gurgl-Thal
Tschurgant
INN RIVER
Castle of
Fragenstein
Zirl
IMST
Mils
Haimingen
Silz
Convent of
Stams
Petersberg Castle
INNSBRUCK
Wilten
Schrofenstein
Castle
Kronburg Castle
Roppen
Saltaus
Stams
LANDECK
Nursery &
Waterfall
Piz-Thal
Oetz
Oetz thal
Brenner Pass
SILL RIVER
Flirs
Post Roads thus
County Roads
Railways
7 Miles.
ROUTE II.



traveller looks down into the valley of the Rosanna, and sees the village of St. Anton lying far below in the valley. **St. Anton** is 65 miles from Bregenz, and 43 from Feldkirch. This is a centre for a number of interesting and easy excursions. At Schnan is the Klamm, a remarkable defile, from which the Schnannerbach issues. The valley is now called the Stanzerthal. The next post is **Flirsch (Stat.)** —*Inn:* Post—7½ miles, under the Eisenkopf. The road now plunges deep into the defile of the Rosanna, high above the river, which tumbles headlong into the depths of the ravine. After passing **Strangen (Stat.)**, a small place to the left, the ruined Castle of Wiesberg appears in sight, standing on a mound at the junction of the valleys of the Rosanna and Trisanna, and approached by a covered wooden bridge deep down in the ravine. Down the valley of the Trisanna, or Paznaunerthal, comes the path from Bludenz, by the valley of Montafun and the Zeinis Pass, before mentioned. The view, looking back upon the Castle of Wiesberg and the valley of the Trisanna, is strikingly beautiful. From Weisberg to Pians, a distance of 2 miles, the road is a mere shelf cut in the rock. The village of Pians was destroyed by fire in 1850, but has since been rebuilt. At 2 miles from Pians the road crosses the Sanna, and then crosses the Inn, and enters

Landeck (Stat.) Pop., 1,600. The hotels are the Post and the Schwarzer Adler, both belonging to the same proprietor, and a smaller one, the Goldner Adler, facing the bridge on the west side of the river. This picturesque little town is pleasantly situated at the entrance of the ravine of the Inn, where it changes its course from north to east. With its castle, it affords a worthy subject for the pencil of the artist. Travellers should by no means omit to visit the Castle of Schroffenstein, which may be done in 4 hours, and which, besides its situation in the face of tremendous precipices, commands a grand view of the Innthal, with Zams, the Castle of Kronburg, and the pyramidal mountain called Tschürgant, above Imst. The path to Schroffenstein leads to the right after crossing over the Sanna.

At Ischgl, 4,040 feet above sea, in the Paznaunerthal, in the descent to the Sanna Valley, is a most curious bone-house, in which are preserved, ticketed, the bones of all who have been buried in the parish for many years. The Paznaunerthal is 27 miles long; from its upper end the Montafunerthal may be reached. This contains many villages, and the population has many marked peculiarities. Undoubtedly the Arlberg formed the boundary line between distinct races. **Schruns**, 11½ miles from Bludenz, is the principal place in the valley, and 2,080 feet above sea. *Inns:* Löwe; Taube, &c. From the head of the valley it is possible to pass into the Prättigau above Mayenfeld by three passes. The principal is called the Drusenthor. There is also an interesting pass called the Kristberg, leading from Schruns to Dalaas, in the Klosterthal.

ROUTE 2.

FROM LANDECK TO INNSBRUCK BY RAIL, OR BY ROAD VIA NASSEREIT OR SILZ.

[For the approach on the Bavarian side, from Augsburg to Nassereit and Imst, see Route 28.]

Rail in 1½ to 2½ hours; the principal stations are Imst, Oetzthal, Silz, Rietz, Telfs, and Zirl, most of which are mentioned below, as the road from Imst mostly runs near the rail.

At 2 miles from Landeck the road approaches the Inn, leaving to the right the village of Zams and the nunnery of Austrian sisters of mercy. Beyond Zams, 2,620 feet above the sea, and half a mile from the bridge over the Inn, is a fine waterfall, to which admission is gained at the mill (10kr.) A little further on the Castle of Kronburg is seen perched upon a pyramidal rock

on the opposite side of the river. At Mils the road rises high above the river, and winds round a buttress of the mountain. It was chosen by the Tyrolese for an ambuscade in 1809. At 13 miles from Landeck lies the little town of **Imst**, 2 miles from the station. *Inns:* Post; Lamm. A large Calvarienberg above the town may be visited in half an hour from the town. From Imst to **Oetzthal (Stat.)**, 6 miles, is the finest part of the railway route. Oetzthal is the station for the Oetzthal (see Route 21). The ascent of the Tschürgant may easily be made from Imst in 4½ hours. From the summit a superb view is obtained of the Oetzthal, from the glaciers at its head to its junction with the Inn Valley. Two roads lead from Imst to Telfs, 2 posts from Innsbruck; the left-hand road by Nassereit and Barwies is much the more picturesque, but rather longer than the right-hand road by Silz. By the former road the distance from Imst to Telfs is about 26, by the latter 21 miles.

The road by Nassereit passes under the Tschürgant up the Gurglthal, and after a pull of 9 miles reaches **Nassereit**, where there is a decent inn. Near Barwies, between Nassereit and Obermiemingen, the tall, round, grey, and ivy-clad tower of the Castle of Klamm is seen to the left. Backed as it is by the Innthal and the mountains of the Oetzthal, it presents a splendid point of view. After passing **Miemingen**, about 9 miles from Nassereit, the road descends very rapidly, and in 8 miles reaches **Telfs (Stat.)**, in the valley of the Inn, 2 posts from Innsbruck. *Hotel:* Post

The lower road keeps to the valley of the Inn entirely, crosses the river at Haimingen (whence there is a road into the Oetzthal), passes **Silz (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Steinbock; Lowe—above which is the Castle of Peterberg, the birth-place of Margaret Maultasch, and a few miles further on passes the extensive Cistercian Monastery of Stams, with its white towers and cupolas. Between **Rietz (Stat.)** and **Telfs (Stat.)** the road recrosses the Inn, and joins the other road from Nassereit.

The next post is **Zirl**, 1,935 feet above sea. *Inns:* Löwe; Stern; both good. Above the village to the left is seen the Castle of Fragenstein. The road to Munich by Seefeld and Benedictbeuern passes close to the walls of the castle, to which it zigzags from the village. From the castle is a fine view of the Martinswand (3,650ft. high), a huge buttress of the Solstein, which descends sheer down to the road, and can be ascended in 6½ hours from Innsbruck, and where the Emperor Maximilian narrowly escaped death whilst chamois hunting in the year 1493. The cross and chapel, erected on the spot where he was rescued, is accessible by a narrow path, and can be plainly seen from the road to Innsbruck, 700 feet below it. After turning the corner of the Martinswand, the towers of Innsbruck come in sight. Seven miles beyond the road crosses the Inn and enters Innsbruck.

Innsbruck (Stat.) *Hotels:* Hotel du Tirol. Magnificent view of town and valley from the Belvedere. Highly recommended. See Advt. Hotel de l'Europe; Goldene Sonne; Habsburgerhof; Goldener Stern; Hirsch; Goldener Adler. Fares for excursion in carriages—one horse, to Amras, 2 florins; two horses, 3 florins; to Martinswand, 3 or 6 florins; Neustift, 9 or 16 florins.

English Church Service.

This, the chief town of Tyrol, lies for the most part on the right bank of the Inn, which is crossed by a wooden bridge of three arches. It contains about 23,000 inhabitants, has wide and cheerful streets, and lies in a most lovely situation on the Inn, just above the point at which it is joined by the Sill. The invigorating mountain air is especially valuable for invalids from Sept. to June. Theatres, concerts, balls, &c., afford every possible amusement. The Pfarrkirche of St. Jacob has two

handsome towers and a cupola. Not far from it, near the Hof-garten, is the Church of the Holy Cross, called also the Hof or Franziskaner Kirche, supported by 12 pillars of red marble. It was built in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and contains the *Cenotaph* made for the Emperor Maximilian, adorned with 24 *bas-reliefs* in white marble, by Collin, of Mechlin, representing these events in the life of Maximilian:—(1), Marriage of Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy, at Ghent, in 1477; (2), Battle of Guinegate, 1479; (3), Taking of Arras, 1492; (4), Maximilian Crowned at Rome, 1486; (5), Battle of Calliano, 1487; (6), Entry into Vienna, 1490; (7), Storming of Stuhlweisseberg in Hungary; (8), Return of Maximilian's Daughter from France; (9), Turks expelled from Croatia; (10), League between Maximilian, the Pope, the Republic of Venice, and Duke of Milan, against France, 1495; (11), Maximilian and Mary Blanche, of Milan, Sforza, Duke of Milan, kneeling before the throne; (12), Marriage of Philip the Fair, Maximilian's son, to Joanna of Castille, at Brussels, in 1496; (13), Skirmish at Regensberg, 1504; (14), Siege of Kufstein, 1504; (15), Duke Karl at the feet of Maximilian; (16), Camp at Cambray, 1508; (17), Entry into Padua, 1509; (18), Taking of Milan, 1512; (19), Second Battle of Guinegate, 1515; (20), Meeting of Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England, 1513; (21), Battle of Vicenza, 1513; (22), Bombardment of Marano on the Adriatic; (23), Maximilian and Ladislaus, King of Hungary; (24), Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians, in 1515. Round it are placed 28 bronze statues of real and mythical personages, amongst whom will be found—(2), Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; (3), Rudolph of Hapsburg; (5), Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; (8), Arthur, King of England; (13), Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; (23), Frederick IV., Count of Tyrol, called "Empty Purse,"—the same who distinguished himself by building the Golden Roof (Das Goldene Dach) in Innsbruck. To the left of the entrance stands the tomb of Andreas Hofer, whose body was removed hither from Mantua by the first battalion of Jägers on their return from Italy in 1823, just thirteen years after his death. The monument is by an artist named Schaller, and is sculptured out of Tyrolean marble. On the bas-reliefs are represented six Tyrolese, as representatives of the six districts of the Tyrol, swearing upon the standards. On the right and left of it are two mural tablets, erected by the present Emperor Franz Joseph to the memory of Speckbacher, who died in 1820, and Joseph Haspinger, the Capuchin, who died at Salzburg in January, 1858, aged 82 years. Here also is the silver chapel, with the silver image of the Virgin, and a mausoleum of Ferdinand II. and his wife. The Museum is called the Ferdinandeum; open every day for five hours for a small fee. It is rich in Tyrolese rarities, and in botanical specimens. A picture gallery left to the Museum by Tschager is in a special apartment.

Opposite the palace stands the Opera House, or Hoftheater. Round it are large public gardens. The Rudolph Fountain, erected 1863, commemorates the Union of Tyrol in 1363. The Mosaic Factory, in Müllerstrasse, should be seen. Outside the arch of Maria Theresa, built in 1765, at the end of the Mariatheresienstrasse, at about 1 mile from the arch, stands the large Abbey of Wilten, or Wiltan, under the hill of Berg Isel, where there is a restaurant, with shooting ranges, belonging to the imperial regiment of Jägers. In the grounds is a monument to those killed in the Italian campaigns of 1848, 1849, and 1859.

At a short distance south-east of Innsbruck is the Castle of Ambras, built in the thirteenth

century, and formerly a residence of the Archduke Ferdinand II. (1595) and his wife, Philippina Welser. The famous collection of antiquities was removed to Vienna in 1806, and is now called the "Ambras Museum." Two miles south of the castle is the village of **Lans** (*Inn:* Wilder Mann), above which are the heights called Lanser Köpfe. This excursion to Lans is one of the easiest and most delightful in the neighbourhood. The following is a good round:—Innsbruck to Ambras, 1 hour on foot (or by omnibus), thence ¾ hour to Lans, thence ½ hour to the Lanser Köpfe; return by Igels-Vill, 1½ hour. By this road also the traveller may reach the Patscher Kofel, 7,260 feet, about 14 miles from Innsbruck, from whence there is a splendid view of the Brenner, of the glacier mountains, and of the valley of Stubai. Half-way to it is the little church of Heiligwasser, which should by all means be visited for the view which it commands.

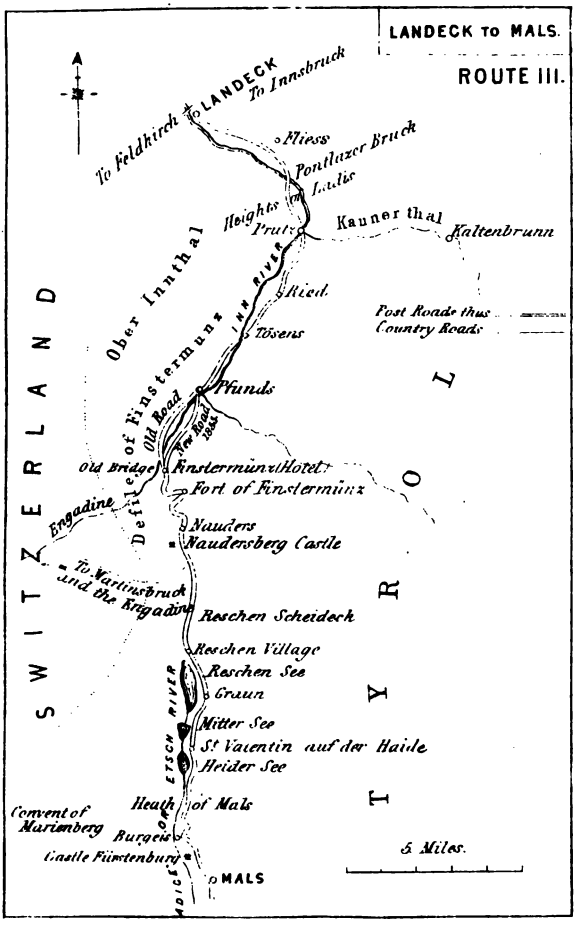
ROUTE 3.

FROM LANDECK TO MALS, BY THE PASS OF FINSTERMUNZ AND THE RESCHEN SCHEIDECK, 45 MILES.

Omnibus, daily; time about 9 hours; the old Stellwagen took about 13 hours, stopping about 1 hour each at Pfunds and Nauders. The omnibus goes on to Meran, see Route 4.

After leaving **Landeck** (page 17) the road is for some distance cut out of the rocks, which here close upon the river, and ascends rapidly. High above the road, at the distance of 3 miles from Landeck, is the village of Fliess. About 5 miles from Landeck is the Pontlatzer Brücke, by which the road crosses to the left bank. At this point the Bavarians were defeated with great loss by the peasants in 1703 and (it is said) in 1809. The road now traverses a level plain, passing under the heights of Ladis, and again crosses the river at **Prutz** (*Inn:* Rose), a village 7 miles distant from Landeck, lying on flat ground at the entrance of the lateral valley called the Kaunserthal, at the head of which is the glacier of Gepatsch. High above the road, and opposite to the Bridge of Prutz, rises the ruined Castle of Ladis; above which are the primitive sulphur-baths of Ober Ladis.

The post-station, 2½ miles further on, is **Ried** (*Inns:* Post, Maass), after passing which the road again crosses the river at Tösens, and shortly reaches **Pfunds**, 19 miles from Landeck. Part of the village (Stuben) lies on the right, and part on the left bank. The Post hotel is tolerable. Grand views of North Engadin and Oetzthal peaks. About 2 miles beyond Pfunds the new road to the Finstermünz, which is one of the most beautifully constructed of all the Alpine roads, crosses the river to the right bank, and leaves the old road, which continues on the left bank and in the bottom of the ravine as far as the old wooden bridge and tower of the Finstermünz. The new road is cut out of the rocks almost all the way to the new and most attractive looking inn called Hoch Finstermünz, frequently resorted to as a sleeping place on this road. On the ascent to it there are several galleries pierced through projecting buttresses of rock. At Hoch Finstermünz the view of the pass and the river rushing round the rocks in its headlong course out of the Engadin is hardly exceeded by any in the Alps. The old tower and bridge of Finstermünz can be discerned in the depths of the ravine, lying immediately below the level platform on which the hotel is built. Three-quarters of a mile from the hotel stands a large fort, in a picturesque situation. Enthusiastic sketchers should *avoid sketching forts here or elsewhere abroad*, as they may get into considerable trouble by it. Hoch Finstermünz itself affords the best point of view,


LANDECK to MALS.
ROUTE III.
To Feldkirch
LANDECK
To Innsbruck
Fliess
Pontlazer Bruck
Ladis
Heights
Pruts
Kauner thal
Kaltenbrunn
Ober Innthal
INN RIVER
Ried
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Tösens
SWITZERLAND
Pfunds
Old Road
New Road 1854
Defile of Finstermunz
Old Bridge
Finstermünz Hotel
Fort of Finstermünz
Engadine
Nauders
Naudersberg Castle
To Martinsbruck and the Engadine
TYROL
Reschen Scheideck
Reschen Village
Reschen See
Graun
Mitter See
St Valentin auf der Haide
Heider See
ETSCH RIVER
Heath of Mals
Convent of Marienberg
Burgeis
Castle Fürstenburg
MALS
VOIGT OF
5 Miles.

r superior to any obtained from the shorter
d road. Just below it is the point at
hich the old road emerged from the ravine.
fter two or three sweeping zigzags, **Nauders**
s reached; where the traveller is reminded
f the nearness of the Swiss frontier by seeing
the entrance, "Village of Nauders in
rontier Parish." Nauders, on account of its
levation, has a cold climate; it was
artly burnt in 1880. Fine view of the
rtlerspitze. Above it, on the road to Res-
en, is the extensive Castle of Naudersberg.
eyond this a fine view is obtained of the
instermünz and mountains. Near the end
f the village the road to Martinsbruck and
the Engadin goes off to the right. The new
government road is a great improvement, and
is daily traversed by a diligence. The descent
from the top of the pass to Martinsbruck is
very steep. The Swiss Frontier is at the
bridge. To Schuls is about 15 miles, and to
Bad Tarasp about 3 miles further. From
thence it is an easy day's journey to Samaden,
Pontresina, or St. Moritz, in the Upper
Engadin. There are very good inns at
Lavin, Zernetz, and Zutz. A road goes direct
from Lavin to Davos and Landquart, near
Coire, by the Fluela Pass.

The road now ascends to the **Reschen Scheideck**, 4,900 feet, and the village of Reschen, near a considerable lake called the Reschen See. A grand view of the Ortler group is obtained here, and the Ortlerspitze remains in sight all the way to Mals. At Graun (near Reschen) is the entrance to the Langtaufererthal; good excursions. Just here the Adige rises, and passes through the Reschen, Mitter, and Haider Sees; near the last stands the post station, of **St. Valentin auf der Haide**; after which the road descends over the large sloping tract called the Heath of Mals (Malser Haide), which is celebrated in the Border wars of 1499, as the place where 3,000 men of the Grisons beat twice that number of the soldiers of Maximilian. This is the head of the Vintschgau, so called from its ancient inhabitants, the Vennonetes. In the winter of 1854–5, the village of Burgeis, under the mountains to the right, was more than half destroyed. Immediately above Burgeis rises the Castle of Fürstenberg, and on a spur of the mountain behind it is seen the large white Benedictine Convent of Marienberg, behind which is the picturesque valley of Schlinig. The tall red spire of Mals is now seen to the left, and below Burgeis, in the valley, the village of Latsch is visible. Two miles further the road passes under a gate, upon which is inscribed "*Markt Mals.*" It may here be stated that there are four different ranks of places in Tyrol, the highest being "stadt," or town; the next "markt," or market town; the third "dorf," or village; and the fourth "weiler," or hamlet.

Mals is a considerable place, and was formerly a Roman station. *Inns:* The Post. house affords excellent food and wine, and clean beds; the Hirsch, and Bär. Mals is the emporium of a large tract of country, including the Münsterthal, the greatest part of which lies within the Swiss frontier. At the entrance of Mals is the old round tower called the Fröhlichsburg. Among the excursions from Mals are those to the Matsch and Schlinig valleys. A path leads direct from Mals to Matsch, but the prettiest way is undoubtedly that by Schluderns and Kurburg. The Matschthal is about 12 or 13 miles long, and is worth exploring on account of its magnificent precipices and glaciers. There is a difficult path leading from Matsch, the only village, 8 miles from Schluderns, over the glaciers to the Schnalserthal in 6 hours.

(Diligence from Mals, through Munster to Zernetz in the Engadine, 31 miles in 8½ hours).

From Mals to the valley of Schlinig and back is an excursion of from 5 to 6 hours.

Footpath to Schleiss, at the entrance of the valley. Beyond it, to the left, the valley and Castle of Aranda. The total length of the valley of Schlinig is about 2 stunden. Schlinig is half-way.

ROUTE 4.

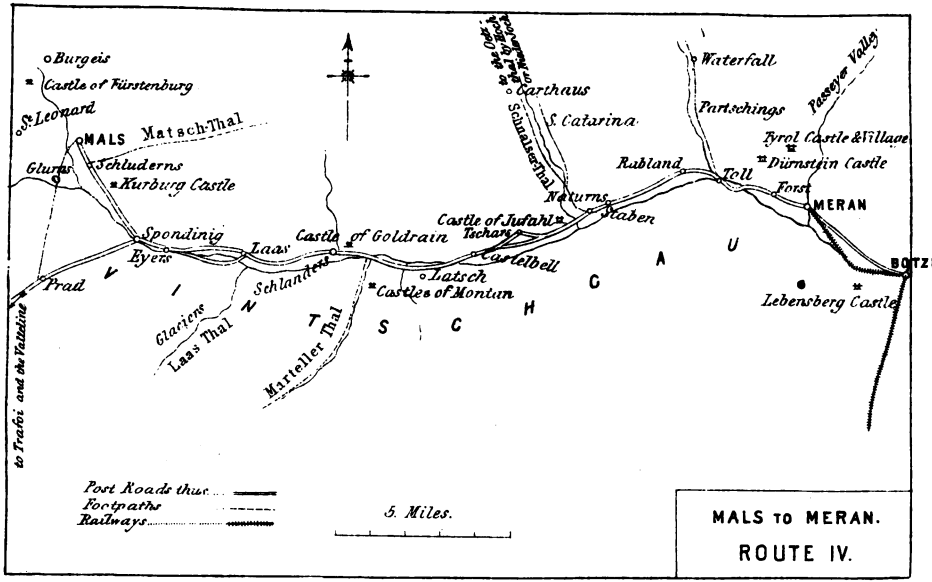
FROM MALS TO MERAN, BY THE VINTSCHGAU, 37¼ MILES..

Omnibus thrice daily. Quickest time to Meran, 7½ hours. Stopping place, Schlanders.

The valley is traversed by the Adige, the German name of which is Etsch.

One mile from **Mals** (see p. 21) is the village of Loatsch. Near it, on an isolated hill, is one of the ancient churches of the Vintschgau, supposed to occupy the site of a Roman temple. The road then skirts the side of the hills all the way to the post station of Eyrs. The old fortified and still garrisoned town of Glurns is seen in the bottom of the valley, with its walls, red capped towers, and tall church. Behind it is the opening of the Münsterthal, or valley of Santa Maria, with the large village of St. Leonhard at its entrance, and Taufers, with its three castles of Rotund, Reichenberg, and Hilf mir Gott, a few miles farther up. At the village of **Schluderns**, 3¾ miles from Mals, is the large Castle of Kurburg, which belongs to Count Trapp. Just before reaching it a path leads to the left up the Matscher Thal. From this point of the road there is a very fine view of the Ortler Spitze, filling up the valley beyond Prad. A little beyond the hamlet of Spondinig, and 7 miles from Mals, the route of the Stelvio diverges to the right, and a sign-post denotes the way, "*Nach Mailand.*" (After leaving the route to Meran the Stelvio road immediately crosses the Adige by a wooden bridge, and proceeds directly across the valley to Prad.) The next place on the road to Meran is **Eyrs**, near the Tschengler Hochwand (11,000ft.). Four miles further on is **Laas**, to reach which the road inclines to the right. At the end of the small valley which opens opposite the village, the glaciers of the Laasthal, with the Laaser Spitze, 10,800ft., are seen; a foot-path to the baths diverges to the right from the village street. White marble of excellent quality is found between Laas and Latsch, 2 posts from Meran. Most of the church monuments are made of it, and large masses of it may generally be seen lying at both these places. The principal quarry is at Göflan, beyond Schlanders. The road now traverses a gentle slope, and soon the elegant wooden spire of Schlanders is seen in the valley to the left. For the last 2 miles before reaching Schlanders the descent is rapid. Before reaching Schlanders the pretty village of Kortsch is passed. The road is bordered by beautiful chestnuts. High on the rocks above is the Castle of Schlandersberg.

Schlanders (*Inns:* Post, highly recommended, and probably the best sleeping place on this road; Weisses Kreuz) lies under the abrupt mountains on the left of the valley. The vegetation now becomes more luxuriant, and vines are seen upon every available ledge of rock. They are not cultivated as on the Rhine, but trained over wooden frames in the manner almost universal on the south side of the Alps. Three miles beyond Schlanders is the Castle of Goldrain, with red capped conical towers. A little further on the valley of Martell, with the two Castles of Montan on an eminence in its gorge, opens to the right. There is a path up this valley by which Sulden and its glaciers may be visited. The next post station is **Latsch**, 17½ miles from Meran, a neat village, with a large painted church, situated in the centre of the valley. Below Latsch the valley goes down another step, and the descent to Castelbell is very steep. The road crosses the Adige, and in 3 miles reaches Castelbell, where there are the ruins of a castle consumed by fire in 1842, and not since restored.


Burgeis
Castle of Fürstenburg
St. Leonard
MALS
Matsch-Thal
Schluderns
Kurburg Castle
Glurns
Spondinig
Eyers
Laas
Castle of Goldrain
Prad
Schlanders
Glaciers
Laas Thal
Martelle Thal
Latsch
Castles of Montan
Tschars
Castle of Juvahl
Naturns
Staben
Carthaus
S. Catarina
Schnalserthal
Rabland
Waterfall
Partschings
Passeyer Valley
Tyrol Castle & Village
Dürnstein Castle
Toll
Forst
MERAN
BOTZEN
Lebensberg Castle
to Trafoi and the Valtelina
Post Roads thus
Footpaths
Railways
5. Miles.
MALS TO MERAN.
ROUTE IV.

A small portion is still habitable. The owner of it is Graf von Castelbell. Beyond it, at the lower end of the village, is a good little inn on the right of the road, where the stellwagen from Meran to Mals stops for passengers to dine. The next village is **Staben**, where the street is partly covered in by vines trained across it. The mountains on the right at this point are fearfully barren and desolate-looking, and it is quite a relief when the wild gorge of the Schnalserthal breaks the dreary monotony of their outline. The Schnalserthal can now be ascended by this ravine, by the new road as far as Neuratteis, thence ascending and passing by the Oberjoch or Niederjoch into the Oetzthal, guides being required for this somewhat difficult route, to Imst (see Route 2, page 18) in 2½ to 3 days. Crowning the heights over the ravine is the Castle of Jufahl. Above **Naturns**, which is the next post station, is the Castle of Hoch Naturns, in a fair state of preservation, and opposite to it the Castle of Dornberg. Then comes Rabland, beyond which a path leads to Partschins and the waterfall above it. Here is the Töll, which divides the Vintschgau from the valley of the Adige, or Etschland. At a few miles from Meran the valley makes the third and greatest step downwards, over which the Adige tumbles in a series of furious cascades. A stone bridge is crossed, and soon one of the finest views in Tyrol bursts suddenly on the traveller. Meran, the village and Castle of Tyrol (from which the whole district is named, up to 1363 the seat of the old Counts of Tyrol, partly of the 11th century, see page 26), the Castles of Dürnstein, Forst, Gaien, and Fragsburg, and a large part of the valleys of the Adige and Passeyer are visible. The road passes Forst, where there is a brewery affording the best beer in Tyrol. *From this a straight road leads to the Vorstadt of Meran.*

Meran. See page 25.

ROUTE 5.

FROM MALS TO BORMIO IN THE VALTELINE, BY TRAFOI AND THE STILFSERJOCH (STELVIO PASS), 42 MILES, OR BY TAUFERS, MUNSTER, AND SANTA MARIA (MUNSTERTHAL).

Omnibus from Mals to Prad daily (service suspended in winter), early in the morning, arriving at Prad in time for the diligence from Eyrs to Bormio, over the Stelvio Pass. This leaves Prad between 7 and 8, and for those who can walk, the pedestrian route from Mals to Prad is preferable, being only 7 miles, with an inn at Lichtenberg, two-thirds of the way to Prad. The diligence service is suspended between 30th September and the second week in July. The time between Prad and Bormio is about 10½ hours, stoppage for dinner being made at Franzenshöhe, about 1 p.m.

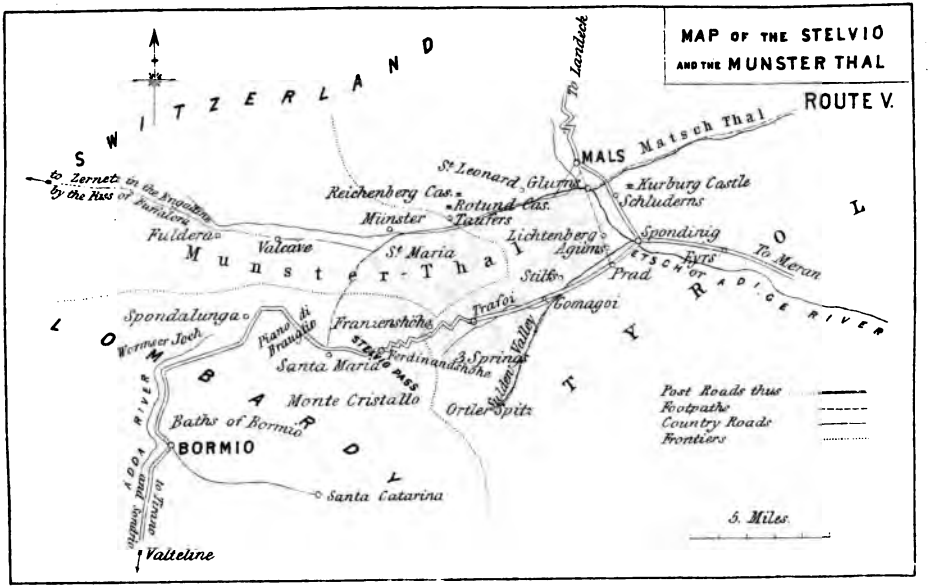
The way lies from **Mals** (see p. 21) to Spondinig by the last route. One mile from the junction of the roads at Spondinig lies **Prad**, a small village, with two inns, the Alte and the Neue Post. For pedestrians there is a short cut from Mals to Prad, by Glurns and Agums, passing under the extensive ruined Castle of Lichtenberg. After leaving Prad the road ascends the narrow ravine of the Prader, or Trafoier, Bach, and in 2 miles reaches Stilfs, or Stelvio, some of the houses lying close to the river, and others with the church high up on the mountain side. Beyond Beydewasser, or Gomagoi, the valley of Sulden opens to the left. The glacier is not visible from the road. There is a station of carabineers at this village, where the passports of persons coming from the direction of Trafoi are inspected. Beyond the village is a fortress, which was commenced in 1860, to close up the valley of Trafoi, now that the Valteline has been ceded to Piedmont. Another ravine is passed, and then a grand panorama of the Ortler range opens, with the glacier of Trafoi at the head of the va

Eight miles from Prad is the village of **Trafoi**, where the two inns, Post and Zur Schönen Aussicht, are not unfrequently full. Though the fare is homely, travellers may very pleasantly spend a few days here in exploring the many sights of this most romantic of valleys. A little gallery at the back of the Post commands a fine view of the valley of the three springs from which the name Trafoi, or Trefoi, *(ad Tres Fontes)* is derived. A path leads from the back of the inn over the meadows and through fir-woods to a little chapel a short distance from the foot of the glacier, by the side of which the *Rhododendron hirsutum*, more brilliant in colour than that commonly called the Alpenrose *(Rhododendron ferrugineum)*, grows in great profusion. Opposite to the chapel three waterfalls of nearly equal height are seen issuing from openings in the rocks below the Madatsch Spitz. The scene at this point is quite unequalled for savage grandeur; indeed, the view from the shores of the Seealp See, in Appenzell, is almost its only parallel. The ascent of the Ortler Spitze (12,814 feet) and some other good excursions can be made from here, reliable guides being obtainable.

Above Trafoi the *Stelvio* makes many zigzags, and fine views are obtained from several points of the road. Looking back, the traveller will see the summit of the Weisskogel, the highest mountain of the Oetzthal range. In about 3½ miles the glacier of Madatsch comes in sight, and a mile further on the road reaches Cantoniera del Bosco, a building destroyed by fire in 1848. Immediately below the ruins lies the glacier of Madatsch, within a stone's-throw of the road. About 5 miles from Trafoi lies the inn of **Franzenshöhe**, where the diligence stops for dinner, and several excursions can be made. There are experienced guides, and various points, from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, may be ascended with more or less difficulty. The various passes, such as that to Sulden, are all toilsome. A fine view, embracing the Oetzthal Ferner, the Madatsch Glacier, and the Ortler, may be had by an ascent of two hours to the Signalkoppe. Top of the pass and the long lines of zigzags which lead to it are visible. The fir-trees which have hitherto bordered the road now cease utterly, and the eye ranges over grass and grey rocks to the magnificent snow slope sweeping down from the Monte Cristallo. After passing the ruined Casetta the road soon reaches the highest point called Ferdinandshöhe, where is a column marking the division between Tyrol and Lombardy. This bears the inscription—"*Confine, territorio Lombardo, territorio Tirolese, metri* 2,814." (This is 55 feet too high.) From this point the **Ortler Spitze** is in full view from summit to base. The top of it appears flat, but on one side rises a little peak, which is the highest point.

After passing the boundary, the road immediately begins to descend; 700 feet below the top of the pass, on grass-covered slopes, stands the post station of **Santa Maria**. It is placed upon the ridge dividing the Wormser Joch and the valley of Santa Maria, or Münsterthal. At this point the *Ranunculus glacialis* grows in great quantities. There is a view down into the Münsterthal on the right.

After leaving Santa Maria, where is the Italian custom-house, and passports are examined, the road descends into the almost level plain of the Braulio, where there used to be a small lake, and after passing under a wooden gallery, reaches in 3½ miles the top of the zigzags of Spondalunga, whence there is a view into the savage chasm called the Wormser Loch. The long rows of galleries in the ravine, with their openings, like the embrasures of a casemated fortress, are distinctly visible. Between the foot of the zigzags of Spondalunga and Bormio are no less than seven such galleries, which are partly built and partly excavated in the rock. A little further on


MAP OF THE STELVIO AND THE MUNSTER THAL
ROUTE V.
SWITZERLAND
to Landeck
MALS Matsch Thal
St Leonard
Glurns
Kurburg Castle
Schluderns
Reichenberg Cas.
Rotund Cas.
Münster
Täufers
to Zernetz in the Engadine by the Pass of Fuldera
Fuldera
Valcave
Munster-Thal
St Maria
Lichtenberg
Agums
Spondinig
Eyrs
To Meran
ETSCH or ADIGE RIVER
Stilfs
Prad
Trafoi
Tomagoi
Spondalunga
Wormser Joch
Piano di Franzelle
Franzenshöhe
3 Springs
Waldin Valley
STELVIO PASS
Santa Maria
Ferdinandshöhe
LOMBARDY
Monte Cristallo
Ortler Spitz
Baths of Bormio
BORMIO
ADDA RIVER
to Bormio and Sondrio
Santa Catarina
Valtelina
Post Roads thus
Footpaths
Country Roads
Frontiers
5 Miles

the River Adda is seen tumbling from a cavern in the opposite precipice.

Before reaching **Bormio** the old baths are seen below the road to the right. There is good plain accommodation to be found at them. The **Bagni Nuovi** are lower down, the bathing establishment being a handsome building with every accommodation for a lengthened stay. *English Church Service* up to October. **Bormio**, about 1½ mile still lower, has two inns, the Posta being the best. The baths are mostly frequented in July and August. Some difference will now be found in the prices of the hotels, those in Tyrol being, as a rule, moderate. The Lake of Como may be reached in one day from Bormio, down the Val Tellina, by Bolladore, Tirano, Madonna del Tirano. *Inn*: San Michele, comfortable. Diligence from here to Sondrio, rail from Sondrio to Morbegno and Colico.

From Madonna del Tirano there is a road to Poschiavo, and over the Bernina pass to Pontresina and Samaden, in the Engadin. On the Lake of Poschiavo is the excellent bath-house and pension of La Prese. The Swiss frontier is only a mile from Madonna. From Samaden there is a good road down the Engadin to Martinsbruck and Nauders, by Zutz, Zernetz (where the Val di Fuorn opens), and Schuls.

Bormio may also be reached from Mals by the Münsterthal in about 9 hours. It was first proposed to carry the road from Tyrol to the Valteline by this route, instead of crossing the elevated ridge between Trafoi and Santa Maria, by which 800 feet of elevation and many engineering difficulties would have been avoided, but the Swiss refused to cede any part of their territory for the purpose.

The road leaves Mals, passing by the old castle, and in about 1 mile reaches St. Leonhard, where there are several interesting churches, at the very entrance of the Münsterthal. It soon afterwards crosses the river, and traverses a stony and desolate tract, commanded by a small block-house, capable of mounting two guns. Two hours from Mals is **Taufers** (there is another Taufers in the Ahrenthal, page 37), a large village. Above it is the Castle of Reichenberg, at a great elevation; lower down, the isolated tower called "Hilf mir Gott;" and beyond, on a lower eminence, the extensive Castle Rotund.

After Taufers the road enters Switzerland, and continues in it until within a mile of Santa Maria on the Stelvio. It is 3 hours' walk from Mals to Münster, 1 hour more to Santa Maria in the Münsterthal, and 4 more to Santa Maria on the Stelvio; in the last 4 hours the ascent is great.

There is a road from Santa Maria in the Münsterthal to Zernetz in the Engadin, by the pass of Buffalora, a distance of about 24 miles. The principal places are Valcave, on the Münsterthal side, and Fuldera, on the side of the Engadin. The elevation of the pass is 6,686 feet, according to Ball.

ROUTE 6.

FROM MERAN TO BOTZEN, 17 MILES.

By railway, 19¾ miles; or 17 miles by road; down the Etsch, or Adige. The stations are Untermais, Lana, Gargazon, Vilpian, Terlan, Siebeneich, Sigmundskron, and Botzen.

Meran (Stat.) *Hotels:* Habsburger Hof (close to the station); Hotel and Pension Hassfurther; Erzherzog Johann; Graf von Meran; Tyroler Hof. Cheaper; Sonne; Pension Villa Regina. *Pensions*—3½ florins per day.

English Church Service.

Beautifully situated on the Passer Bach, about one mile above its junction, near Marling, with the Adige. It is one of the most charming towns in Tyrol, and a most agreeable place for a residence. The climate is very

mild, and it is gradually rising into repute as a winter residence for persons with chest complaints. It is also visited in spring for the Molken (whey) Kur, and in autumn for the Trauben Kur, or grape cure. Being nearly surrounded by mountains of great height, it is almost entirely protected from the cold winds of spring. Its elevation above the sea does not exceed 1,000 feet.

A large stone dyke (die Mauer), erected to defend the town from the attacks of the Passerbach, has been planted with trees, and turned into an agreeable promenade; there is also a handsome Kurhaus and Kurgarten, and other walks and promenades, maintained by a small tax levied upon strangers (see p. 27). The principal street for shops is the Laubengasse, or "Unter den Lauben," as it is always called. In this street is the Burg, formerly the residence of the Counts of Tyrol; admission, 30 kr. The church is a fine building, with a tall tower, and has a good altar-piece by Knoller. Behind it, steps lead up to the hill, which commands the town, and a beautiful view of the Adige Valley, the Ultenthal, and the Gampen and Mendola.

In the Rennweg is the house where Andreas Hofer spent the night as a prisoner on the road to Mantua.

The *Excursions* from Meran are numerous and interesting. Among them are those to Gaien Castle, the Naifthal, and Vernauner, by Obermais (4 hours); Fragsburg, a castle high above Burgstall (3 hours); Lebenberg (where there is a pension at 3 florins per day), a large castle on the opposite side of the Adige (3 hours); Schönna (fee 1 fl.), formerly belonging to the Archduke John, and now to his son, the Graf von Meran; the Lakes of the Spronserthal, a most interesting but fatiguing walk of 15 hours. The only houses on the last mentioned route are a farm-house at Langvall, 3½ hours from Meran, a few chalets, and the Meran Club Hut. The village and castle of Tyrol, on the Küchelberg, with a fine chapel and grand prospect, returning by Dürnstein and the village of Gratsch (3½ hours). There is also the excursion to St. Martin and the Am Sand Wirthhaus, the birthplace of Andreas Hofer (see p. 28), for those who do not intend to cross either the Janfen to Sterzing (see p. 28), or the Timbler Joch into the Oetzthal; this excursion will occupy 9 hours to go and return.

Opposite Burgstall, below Meran, is the opening of the Ultenthal. From Meran to Rabbi-bad is a walk of 10 to 12 hours, some say 13 hours. A path leads from Meran across the meadows to the Adige Bridge at Marling; thence over the shoulder of the Eichberg, by Tscherms, and beneath the Castle of Lebenberg, to the entrance of the valley.

Below, at the entrance of the gorge of the Valschauer Bach, are the Baths of Lana (*Inn:* Rösal); above the village is the Castle of Braunsberg. From the Eichberg the way leads up the north side of the valley to (1 stunde) the ruins of the Castle of Eschenloh, lying in the middle of the valley, above a gorge of the Valschauer. (¾ stunde) St. Pankraz, the principal village; a road leads to the left to the much frequented bath called Mitterbad. (1 stunde) St. Walburga. (1 stunde) Koppelwies, formerly a hunting seat, standing in the widest part of the valley. (1 stunde) St. Nikolaus; thence over charming Alpine meadows to St. Gertrud (a poor inn), the highest village in Ulten, where the valley divides into two branches; the left branch leads over the Kirchberger Joch (8,180 feet) in 5 hours to Rabbi (four inns). See p. 32.

Among the mountains conspicuous in the pass is the Nagelspitz. The highest on the right side of the valley is the beautiful snow-clad peak called the Hasenohr-spitz, which divides Ultenthal from Martellthal. From

St. Gertrud to Martell, over the mountains, is a walk of 5 hours.

One of the best views in the neighbourhood of Meran is that from above the bridge of the Passer, which commands the town, with the Passeyerthor in the foreground, and in the distance Lebenberg, and the opening of the Ultenthal to the right, Fragsburg and Katzenstein to the left, and in the centre the beautiful peak of the Mendola range, which divides the valley of the Adige from the Val di Sole, and directly faces Botzen. Just beyond the bridge is Zenoburg, a castle on a high rock.

There are many lodging-houses of the best kind to be found in the town. The price of a suite of from four to six rooms is from 60 to 80 florins per month. There are also rooms to be hired at Schlosswinkel and other houses in Obermais, on the opposite side of the Passerbach. In all cases it is best to have a written agreement, carefully drawn up, to avoid mistakes and inconvenience.

Kurtaxe. All strangers staying more than three days, not on business, 1 florin per week; with a reduction for a longer stay.

In all excursions about Meran (if of any length) it is well to take provisions, as the commissariat of the small inns in the neighbourhood is too precarious to be relied on.

The rail and road follow nearly the same route.

The road to Botzen crosses the Passerbach, and passes through **Untermais (Stat.)**, where there is a large frescoed portico to the church. Before reaching Burgstall, and 3 miles below Meran, the Castle of Fragsburg, with Katzenstein beneath it, is visible on a high rock to the left, and still higher up, and nearer to Meran, the church of St. Katharine is seen perched upon a depression in the mountain range. At Burgstall a sad disaster occurred in August, 1860. A storm burst over the mountain immediately above it, and all the space between the mountains and the Adige was overwhelmed with sandy earth and stones; fortunately, there were not many of the latter. The line here follows the old bed of the river, utilised for the purpose. Opposite to Burgstall the Ultenthal opens to the right. Past **Lana (Stat.)** on to **Gargazon (Stat.)**, near the Aschlerbach, and to **Vilpian (Stat.)**, on the Möltenbach, about half way to Botzen, where a conveyance runs to the Ultenthal. The Castle of Maultasch is seen on a high rock. Margaret Maultasch, by whose marriage Tyrol became one of the possessions of the House of Hapsburg, was born at Petersberg, a castle visible from Silz, in the Ober-Innthal. The Castle of Hohen Eppan may now be seen projecting from the mountain outline on the opposite side of the Adige, and facing Botzen. After **Terlan (Stat.)**, where the best Tyrolese wines are grown (the old leaning church spire was taken down 1884, to avert danger), the extraordinary Castle of Greifenstein is seen perched up upon an apparently inaccessible rock, 1,250 feet above the road near **Siebeneich (Stat.)**. A visit to it forms one of the most agreeable among the many excursions from Botzen (see Route 8). **Sigmundskron (Stat.)** is overlooked by its Castle (page 30.)

Gries, near Botzen, possesses four large first-class hotels with gardens, and also smaller hotels. Apartments may be had. The position is sheltered, and there is a Kurhaus, with restaurant, &c. The Dolomite Mountains of the Grödnerthal are visible from Gries, and in fine weather glitter in the sunset like burnished copper. The mildness of its climate admits of a free and wild growth of cactus and pomegranates. Accordingly it is thought favourable as a winter residence for consumptive patients. A path leads by the supposed Roman tower called the "Drusus Thurm" into the Sarnthal, across wooden bridge by the old Castle of St. Anth

now forming part of a large mill. (For Sarnthal, see Route 8.) The road is now enclosed by high walls, and in a mile and a half the traveller crosses the Talferbach by a long wooden bridge, and enters the narrow streets of Botzen.

ROUTE 7.

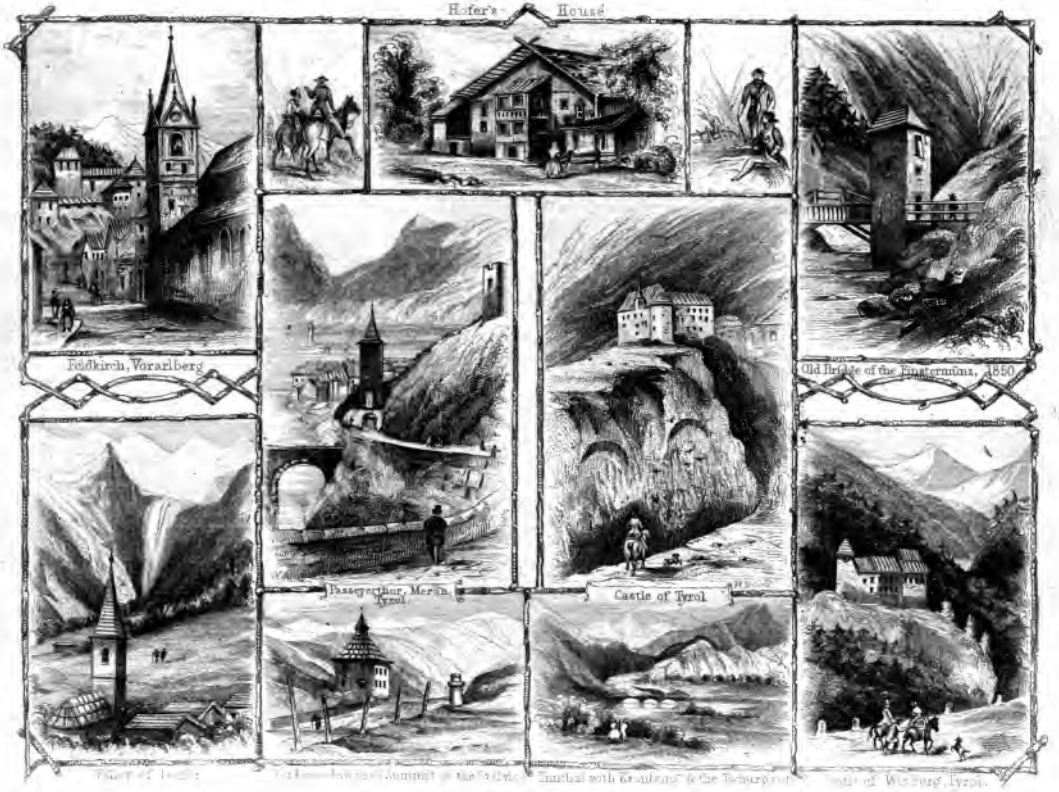
FROM MERAN TO STERZING, ON THE BRENNER ROAD, BY THE PASSEYERTHAL AND PASS OF THE JAUFEN.

The scenery of the Passeyerthal is not in itself very interesting, but it must ever be regarded by travellers with interest, containing as it does the dwelling of the brave and unfortunate Hofer, and being the place where the greater part of his life was passed in peaceful pursuits, until he was summoned to the defence of his country by the events of 1808. The road up the valley is a mere bridle-path, for which horses may be hired at Meran. The distance is not less than 30 miles, viz.:—10 to St. Martin, 12 to the Sandwirth's (Hofer's) House, 13½ to St. Leonhard, 22 to the summit of the Jaufen, and 30 to Sterzing. Beds may be had at Saltaus, St. Martin, or St. Leonhard. Carrier (Gepackträger) from Meran to St. Leonhard, 1½fl., from there to Sterzing, 3fl.

The path leaves Meran by the Passeyerthor, passes the Castle called Zenoburg, and ascends until a post marked "Nach Tirol und Passeyer" is reached. There are two roads to Saltaus, one in the valley and the other high up through Riffian, which is the best of the two. The distance from Meran to Saltaus is 6½ miles. The inn of **Saltaus** is very cheerful, and at a distance looks like a chateau. At about one-third of the distance from Meran to Saltaus, the ravine of the Spronserthal opens to the left. Opposite to it is the Castle of Schönna. After passing Saltaus the road takes to the bottom of the valley, and crosses the Passeyerbach many *times* by ricketty-looking wooden bridges. This part of the road is very liable to be destroyed by thunderstorms bursting over any of the neighbouring hills, and bringing down in an instant some usually insignificant brook.

St. Martin, on the right bank of the river, is a pretty-looking village with painted houses. Each house has a kind of rude oriel window looking into the street of the village, a style of building common to all the central part of Tyrol, but mostly to be observed at Sterzing, Matrey, on the Brenner, and here.

Two miles beyond St. Martin, and 12 from Meran, stands a solitary house on a gravelly spot (am Sand) close to the river. This was Andreas Hofer's, commonly called the **Sandwirth's House**, and it remains almost unaltered. Close by is the Hoferkapelle. Here portraits and various souvenirs of Hofer may be seen. The place is still an inn, though not kept by any of Hofer's family, and affords very good quarters. The grayling taken from the Passeyerbach are excellent. Opposite the door is a shooting place, at which "a fest" is periodically held. On the mountain above, called the Kellerlahn, at a short distance, is a chalet, where Hofer concealed himself until he was betrayed to the French in 1810; and near it, but higher up, the **Pfandlerhütte**, where Hofer was captured in 1810. A mile and a half beyond is **St. Leonhard**, the principal place of the valley, which is a little over one-third of the distance from Meran to Sterzing. Here the valley divides, that on the left leading to the Timbler-Joch and the Oetzthal, that on the right to Sterzing, by the Jaufen Pass. The walk from St. Leonhard to Sterzing, one-half of which is ascent, will take 7 hours. The elevation of the pass is 6,870 feet. The way from St. Leonhard to Sterzing lies up the Waltenthal. It is about 2 stunden to the foot of the pass, 2 more to the top, after reaching which the traveller will require 3 hours more to


Hofer's House
Feldkirch, Vorarlberg
Passeyerthor, Meran, Tyrol.
Castle of Tyrol
Old Bridge of the Finstermünz, 1850

reach Sterzing. There is a small place at the top of the pass where food may be obtained; but it is best to take a sufficient supply from Meran or St. Leonhard. A guide is not really necessary. (For STERZING, see Route 11).

ROUTE 8.

BOTZEN, AND EXCURSIONS IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Botzen (Stat.), called in Italian *Bolsano*, or *Bolzano*, has about 10,610 inhabitants. *Hotels:* Kaiser-Krone; Victoria; Europe. This lively Italian-looking town is splendidly situated in an opening among the mountains where the Eisak, after receiving the Talfer, falls into the Etsch, or Adige. The climate is quite Italian. The Pfarrkirche, or Dom, was built in the fourteenth century. It has a beautiful perforated spire, and an altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian. The shops are numerous, and generally good; they are for the most part to be found in the Laubengasse, a long street with arcades on each side of it. The fruit market is well supplied. In autumn grapes, peaches, figs, melons, and other fruits are cheap and abundant. Several days may well be bestowed on *Excursions* to places in the neighbourhood of Botzen, including the Dolomites.

(1) At the head of them all must undoubtedly be placed a visit to the *Sarnthal*, or *valley of the Talfer*. This is an extraordinary ravine, up which a road is practicable for one-horse carriages. To explore it as far as the Mackner Kessel (a chaos of enormous rocks) will take 8 hours. Provisions may be obtained at the Zollhaus, where there is a small restaurant, and a gate across the ravine, where a toll is levied both on carriages and foot passengers for maintaining the road.

After leaving St. Anton, where the road comes in from Gries, first Schloss Runkelstein, on a rock towering above the road to the right, is passed, and then Schloss Ried, in the middle of the valley, with Rafenstein towering high above it. Schloss Runkelstein belongs to the Emperor; has been thoroughly renovated, and may be inspected. Shortly afterwards a rock crowned with ruins juts out, and a small waterfall dashes down the sides of the ravine, which here close in so much that the road has been excavated out of the rocks, which completely overhang it. Looking back, the traveller will obtain one of the finest views to be seen in the ravine, and the artist a scene most worthy of his pencil. Then comes the Zollhaus, and finally a place near the Church of St. Johann am Kofel where the gorge is so narrow that the road is carried along over the river on beams morticed into the rocks on each side. The principal place in the valley is Sarnthein, where there is a good inn. The distance from Botzen to Sarnthein (*Inn:* Schweizer) is 4 stunden, height 3,200 feet. From Sarnthein the traveller has the choice of two routes, as he can either go to Meran by the Kreuz Joch and Hafling, a fine walk of 5 hours, or by the Penserthal and Joch to Sterzing (not so fine a route) in 6 hours.

To ascend the valley and enjoy the view from the Sarner Scharte, one of the finest in Tyrol, will take full 16 hours to go and return.

(2) The excursion to Oberbotzen, the summer resort of the inhabitants of Botzen, who go there to enjoy the "Sommerfrisch," on the hill of the Ritten, and to which a new road has been constructed, will occupy about 5 hours.

(3) *Earth Pyramids and Village of Lengmoos* At the village of Rentsch, 1 mile from Botzen, up the valley of the Eisak, and on the road to Brixen, a path turns sharply to the left, and leads in 4 hours to Lengmoos and its earth pyramids. The road is at first very steep. The views into the valley of the Eisak from it are very grand. Opposite the Church and Convent of Unter-Linn, a fine view of

Schlern and other Dolomite Mountains is obtained. The Schlern is a large flat-topped mountain, with two rugged peaks of rock under its left side. It may be easily ascended, on the side of Seisser Alp (3½ hours' walk from Campidello, pages 39 and 42, and a good district for the botanist). The Seisser Alp is 5,900 feet high, a large pasture, with numerous chalets and hay sheds, accessible from Atzwang, pages 31 and 33, or by carriage from Botzen to Steg, whence is a steep mountain path to Völs; from here a charming walk leads to the Seisser Alp. See also page 39.

The Schlern is 8,405 feet high; it can be ascended in 3½ hours from the Seisser Alp. The view takes in the Ortler, Gross Glockner, Venediger, and the Great Dolomite district of the Fassa Thal. A guide is required.

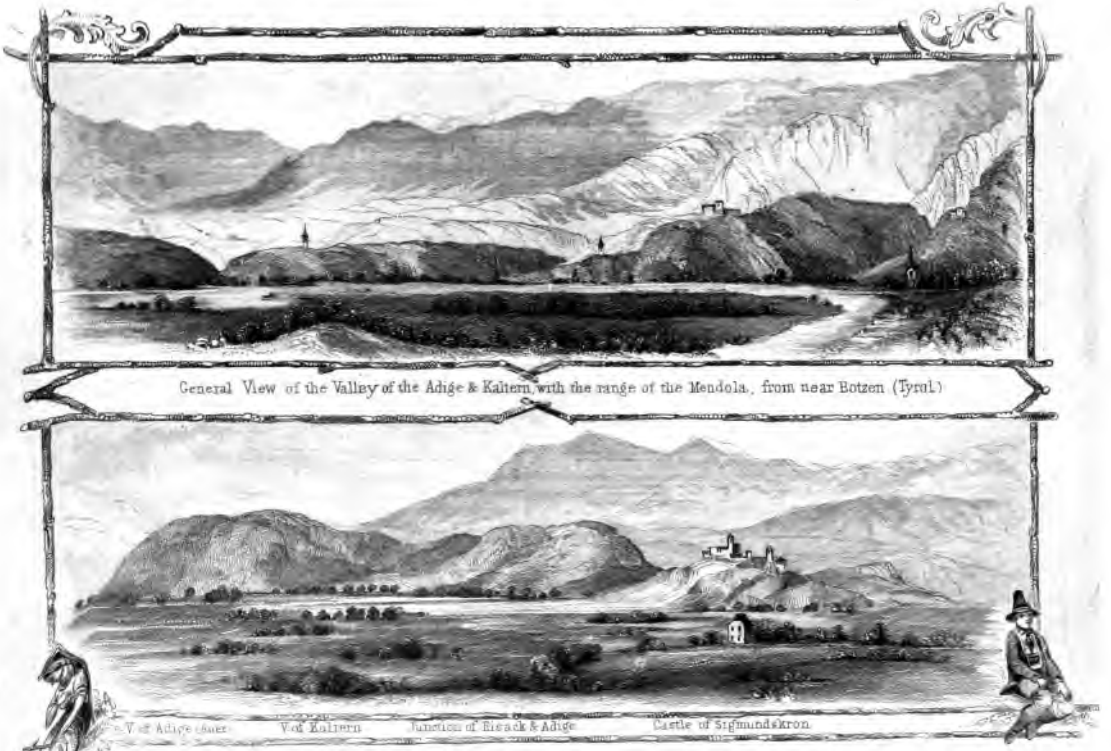
The inn at Klobenstein or Lengmoos will afford excellent accommodation during the hot weather of July and August. Its elevation is nearly 4,000 ft. Visitors are taken in pension at a cheap rate per day. Half a mile beyond Lengmoos are the famous *Earth Pyramids*, which stand together in a vast crowd at the head of the valley of the Finsterbach, which descends precipitously into the valley of the Eisak. A road has been constructed round them to Lengstein, on the opposite side of the valley, whence there is a path to Atzwang, on the Eisak, 9 miles from Botzen, and the first post station on the road to Brixen. Earth pyramids are not uncommon in the valley of the Eisak, but nowhere do they exist in such a stupendous array as at the head of the valley of the Finsterbach, near Lengmoos.

(4). *Sigmundskron*, near the station (page 27), is a large castle, chiefly in ruins, on a huge rock overhanging the Adige, which is crossed by a bridge at its base. It is one of the finest, if not the very finest, castle in Tyrol, and will afford much gratification to the artist. Below it, and *close to the high road to Kaltern, is a restaurant. It will take about 1 hour to walk from Botzen* to the castle, and fully 3 hours to go, see the castle, and return to Botzen.

(5.) The *Castle of Hohen Eppan*, about 5 miles from Botzen, should also be visited, as from its great altitude it commands a most extensive view. The way to it lies past Sigmundskron, and the small ruined Castles of Wart and Altenburg. The road to Kaltern is kept as far as the village of St. Paul, where there is a fine church, much disfigured by modern alterations, and from which a path leads in 5 hours over the steep range of the Mendola to Fondo, in the valley of Non, or Nonsberg. The road to Hoch Eppan turns to the right past the church, and descends a hill. About a mile from St. Paul a footpath leads to the left through vineyards, skirts the rock on which another castle called Eppan is placed, and ascends to Hoch Eppan, at first through splendid beech-woods, and afterwards through pines. From the point of rock on which the castle stands, Meran, and the Passeyerthal, the town and valley of Botzen, and the valley of Kaltern, are to be seen.

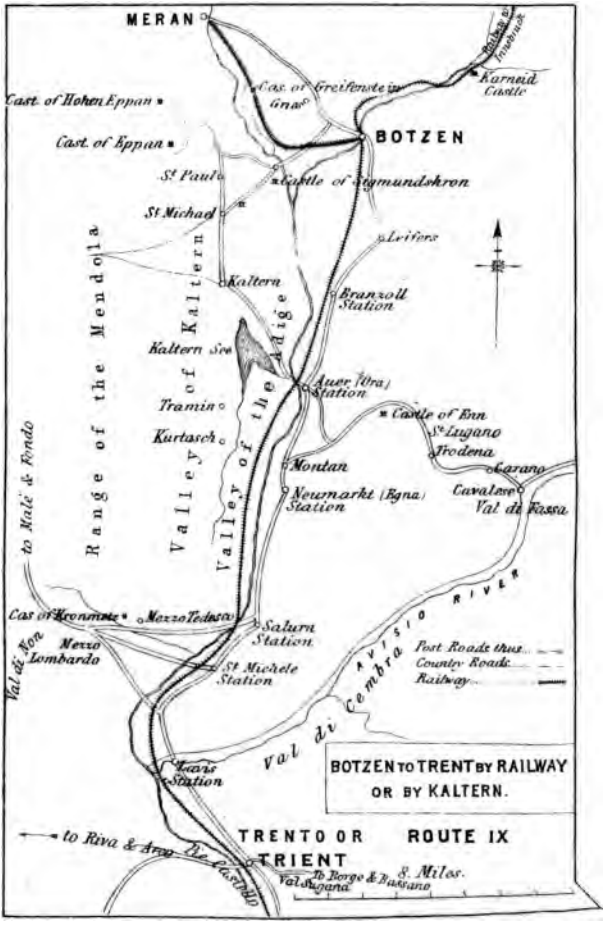
(6) It is an excursion of about 4 hours from Botzen to the *Castle of Greifenstein*, which may be ascended by a path from Siebeneich, or by another path leading over the shoulder of the mountain from behind the church at Gries. The very summit of the rock on which the castle stands, inaccessible as it appears from below, may easily be attained. The distance from Gries to the castle is about 3 miles, of for the most part very steep ascent. The path lies at first over bare rocks, and is dreadfully exposed to the sun, but afterwards through pleasant woods, and past a red-spired church, round the head of a deep ravine, to the back of the castle rock, which springs boldly out of the mountain side. This castle is locally known as the Sauschloss, from an incident in one of the sieges.

(7) **Kastelruth, or Castelruth** (*Inn:* Lamb) is a village in an exquisite situation, about 5 hours from Botzen, 3,390 feet above sea, high



General View of the Valley of the Adige & Kaltern, with the range of the Mendola, from near Botzen (Tyrol)

View of Adige (lower) Val Kaltern Junction of Eisack & Adige Castle of Sigmundskron


MERAN
Road to Inspruck
Cas. of Greifenstein (Gnaf)
Karneid Castle
Cast. of Hohen Eppan
Cast. of Eppan
BOTZEN
St Paul
Castle of Sigmundskron
St Michael
Leifers
Range of the Mendola
Valley of Kaltern
Kaltern
Branzoll Station
Kaltern See
Valley of the Adige
Auer (Ora) Station
Tramin
Castle of Enn
St Lugano
Kurtatsch
Trodena
Montan
Carano
Neumarkt (Egna) Station
Cavalese
Val di Fassa
to Kalt & Fondo
Cas. of Kronmetz
Mezzo Tedesco
Salurn Station
AVISIO RIVER
Mezzo Lombardo
Val di Non
St Michele Station
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Railway
Val di Cembra
Lavis Station
BOTZEN TO TRENT BY RAILWAY OR BY KALTERN.
to Riva & Arco
TRENTO OR TRIENT
ROUTE IX
To Borgo & Bassano
Val Sugana
8 Miles.

over the left bank of the Eisak; thence it is about 3 hours to St. Ulrich. The road to Kastelruth leaves the Eisak valley to the right, and crosses a wooden bridge about 2 miles below Atzwang, and ascends rapidly through the villages of Völs and Seis to Castelruth. The traveller may return to Botzen by St. Ulrich, Kollman, Lengmoos, and Unter Inn or Oberbotzen, an excursion of 2 days. This excursion may safely be recommended as one of the most pleasing to be found in these mountains, as there is no portion of the way which is not highly interesting. See page 39.

(8) The *Schlern* may be ascended from **Atzwang**, on the Brenner road. In a deep ravine at its foot lies the primitive Bath of **Ratzes**, much resorted to by the natives of Tyrol. The Schlern may also be ascended from here; guide not absolutely required.

ROUTE 9.

Botzen to Trent
(Part of the Brenner Line).

Railway to Branzoll, Auer, Neumarkt, Salurn, St. Michele, and Lavis. Trains frequently, in 1¼ to 2¼ hours. The distance is about 35 English miles. The line forms part of the direct route over the Brenner (see Route 11) from Münich to Verona, the lower portion of which, from Trent to Roveredo, will be found on page 48. Express from Botzen to Verona in 3½ to 4½ hours.

After leaving **Botzen (Stat.)**, as in Route 8, the railway crosses the Eisak by a skew bridge, just above the old wooden bridge, and skirts the base of the Calvarienberg. At this point there is barely room between the rock and river for the road to the Calvarienberg, the railway, and the road to Trent, which have all to be accommodated in a very narrow space. The railway then runs in a direct line down *the almost level valley* to **Branzoll**, *9 miles from Botzen*. After passing **Auer** (Italian, Ora) it crosses the Adige by a substantial stone bridge. The little lake called the Kalterer See is seen through the trees to the right; it is not much above the level of the valley. The next station is **Neumarkt** (Italian *Egna*), under Mont Grimm. At **Salurn**, the last Austrian village, with a large castle beautifully situated (formerly the key of the pass), the valley becomes very desolate. High limestone precipices shut it in on either side, and from its low level it is subject to constant inundations of the river. At **St. Michele (Stat.)** the valley of Non opens to the right, with the villages of Mezzo Lombardo and Mezzo Tedesco at its entrance (see Route 10). (Above the upper village (Deutsch Metz) is a cavern, which is occupied by a large castle called Kronmetz, and beyond the Torre della Visione towering high above the narrow defile called La Rocchetta. Those who do not intend to visit the whole of the valley of Non, should at least explore it as far as the Rocchetta, a short drive from St. Michele. There is a bridge between Salurn and Mezzo Tedesco.) The railway next crosses the Avisio, the torrent issuing from the Val di Cembra at the village of **Lavis**, at its very mouth, close to the Adige, and in 3½ miles enters the station of **Trent** (see p. 49), near to the end of a causeway formed from the Contrada Lunga, over the old course of the Adige.

For those who wish to go by road, avoiding the valley of the Adige, there is a road to Salurn from Botzen, by Sigmundskron, St. Paul, St. Michael, **Kaltern** (*Inn*: Rossl, or Horse), and the Kalterer See to Auer, Neumarkt, and Salurn. The situation of Kaltern, a town celebrated for its trade in wines, is the most beautiful on this route. The distance from Botzen to Salurn by this route is about 22 miles, and it is much pleasanter than the road going by the main valley of the Adige, which below Ka

becomes very uninteresting, and does not improve till Branzoll is passed, where the Etsch begins. The old post-road from Botzen to Branzoll keeps under the hills to the left of the valley, and is a little longer than the railway. Four miles from Botzen, on this road, is the village of **Leifers**, once known for extreme insalubrity; the valley, however, has been drained, and brought into cultivation, and the health of the district has of late years greatly improved. Fine crops of corn and maize may now be seen growing here—formerly the only produce was reeds and coarse grass.

ROUTE 9A.

THE VALLEYS OF NON (OR ANNONE) AND SOLE (called respectively in German, Nonsberger and Sulzberger Thal).

These are two of the most interesting of the valleys of the Italian Tyrol, and they may be reached either by the entrance of the Val di Non, near Trent, or from Meran or Botzen, by the passes of Gampen or Mendola.

Stellwagen from St. Michèle to Malè, and another from Malè to Cles, in the Val di Non, where the valley of Sole joins the valley of Non. From **St. Michele (Stat.)** to Mezzo Lombardo is about 1½ mile (omnibus). The ruins of the Castle of Kronmetz are seen in the mouth of a cave above Mezzo Tedesco. The road now enters a deep ravine called La Rocchetta. The next villages are Dercolo and Denno, then the Castle of Corona, and after winding through another deep ravine the road passes the village of Tuenno, and shortly afterwards reaches Cles. **Cles** is just halfway between Mezzo Tedesco and Malè, the principal town of the valley of Sole, and is about 15 miles from each of them. The road to Fondo, in the valley of Non, leads direct from the pass of the Rocchetta. There is *a path from Cles to Kaltern and Botzen, over the Mendola, 4,470 feet (7¼ hours)*, in view of the Dolomite Mountains. The principal place between Cles and Malè is Caldes. Not far from Cles, at the junction of the valleys, the view is superb. Just before reaching **Malè** a side valley turns off to the right, which leads in 2½ hours to the baths of **Rabbi**, a place at a great elevation, and much frequented for its mineral waters, which are said to resemble Seltzer water. From these baths Meran may be reached in one day by the Ultenthal. There is another path from Rabbi, over a glacier called the Gramser Ferner, into the valley of Martell, and thence to Latsch or Schlanders; for the first of these a guide is desirable, and for the latter indispensable. About 16 miles from Malè is Pejo, from which an exceedingly difficult pass (for which a very good guide is absolutely necessary) leads in a long day to Santa Catharina, 5 hours from Bormio in the Valteline. The road from Malè to Fucine continues over the Tonale Pass to Edolo, in the Val Camonica. The height of the pass is variously stated at from 6,150 to 6,483 feet, the latter according to BALL'S *Guide*.

ROUTE 10.

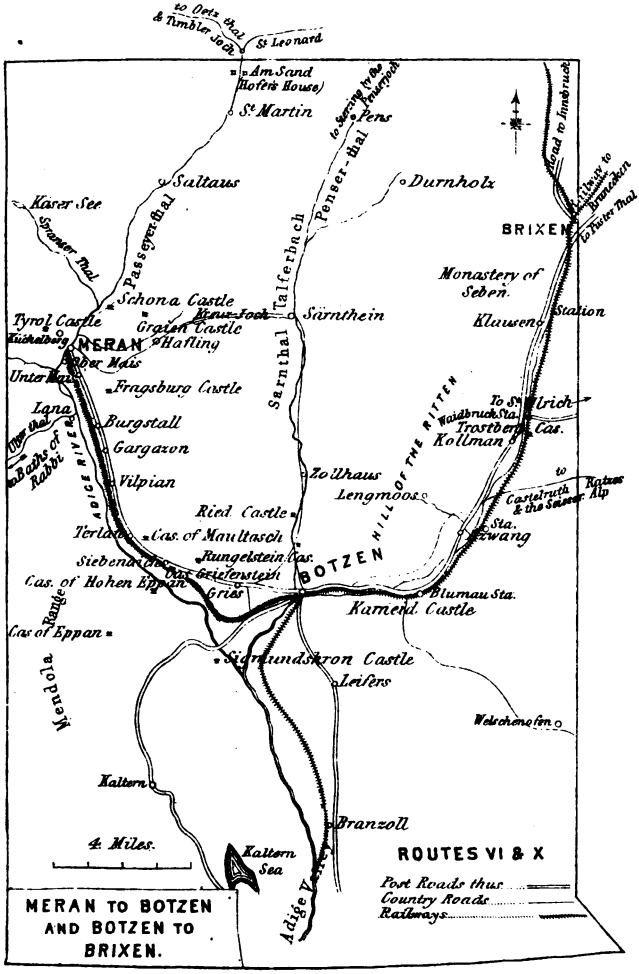
BOTZEN TO BRIXEN, BY THE KUNTERSWEG.

Now traversed by the Brenner line of rail (see page 86). The stations are:—

Bluman	Klausen
Atswang	Brixen
Waidbruck	

This is the road by which the pass of the Brenner is approached from the south. No defile in the Alps contains scenery of more exquisite beauty than that to be seen between Botzen and Klausen on this route.

The road through the defile between Botzen and Kollman is called the Kuntersweg, from a supposed citizen of Botzen, who constructed it in the fourteenth century. The road passes along the right bank of the Eisak, passes Rentsch, whence there is a path to


to Oetz thal & Timbler Joch
St Leonard
Am Sand (Hofers House)
St Martin
Pens
to Sterzing by the Brenner
Road to Innsbruck
Saltaus
Durnholz
Kaiser See
Passeyer thal
Penser thal
BRIXEN
Monastery of Seben
Schona Castle
Tyrol Castle
Gratsch Castle
Sarnthein
Klausen
Station
MERAN
Hafling
Ober Mais
Unter Mais
Tragsburg Castle
Sarnthal
Talferbruch
To St Ulrich
Lana
Burgstall
Gargazon
Vilpian
Baths of Rabbi
ADICE RIVER
HILL OF THE RITTEN
Waidbruck Sta.
Trostberg Cas.
Kollman
Zollhaus
Lengmoos
to Ratzes & the Seisser Alp
Castelruth
Sta. Zwang
Ried Castle
Terlan
Cas. of Maultasch
Siebenaich
Rungelstein Cas.
Griefenstein
BOTZEN
Cas. of Hohen Eppan
Gries
Blumau Sta.
Kamend Castle
Cas of Eppan
Sigmundskron Castle
Leifers
Mendola
Welschenofen
Kaltern
Branzoll
4 Miles.
Kaltern Sea
ROUTES VI & X
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Railways
Adige Valley
MERAN TO BOTZEN AND BOTZEN TO BRIXEN.

ing one of the most remarkable railway undertakings in Europe, and the best way of access from England through south-west Germany to Venice, Trieste, Egypt, and India. It may be considered as the pioneer of the great mountain routes, of which the St. Gothard forms so striking an example.

The time required from Innsbruck to Verona by express is 7½ hours. Time from Innsbruck to Botzen (express), 4 hours, 80 miles.

The gradient is steeper on the German than on the Italian side, being, for 20 miles on the Innsbruck incline, above 1 in 35 or 39. Height of Pass, 4,330 feet above the sea.

This new line of rail has rendered the exploration of the fine parts of the Tyrol much more easy. Thus, to a traveller descending from the Engadin, in the Grisons, to the Finstermünz Pass, on the Inn, an easy and a delightful access to Innsbruck and Salzburg is opened up by reaching Botzen through Meran, and taking the Brennerbahn from Botzen to Innsbruck; or, if he wishes to have a peep at Italy, he can first diverge at Botzen, pass down to Trent and Venice, and then, returning, cross the Brenner to north Tyrol. Distances from St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadin, through the Finstermünz Pass, and Meran to Botzen—St. Moritz to Ponte, 3 hours; Ponte to Botzen, 46 leagues, or 138 miles; Ponte to Zernetz, 4½ leagues, or 13½ miles; Zernetz to Münster, 6¾ leagues, or 20¼ miles; Münster to Schlanders, 11½ leagues, or 34½ miles; Schlanders to Meran, 7 leagues, or 21 miles; Meran to Botzen, 6 leagues, or 18 miles.

Private carriage can be taken from St. Moritz to Zernetz.

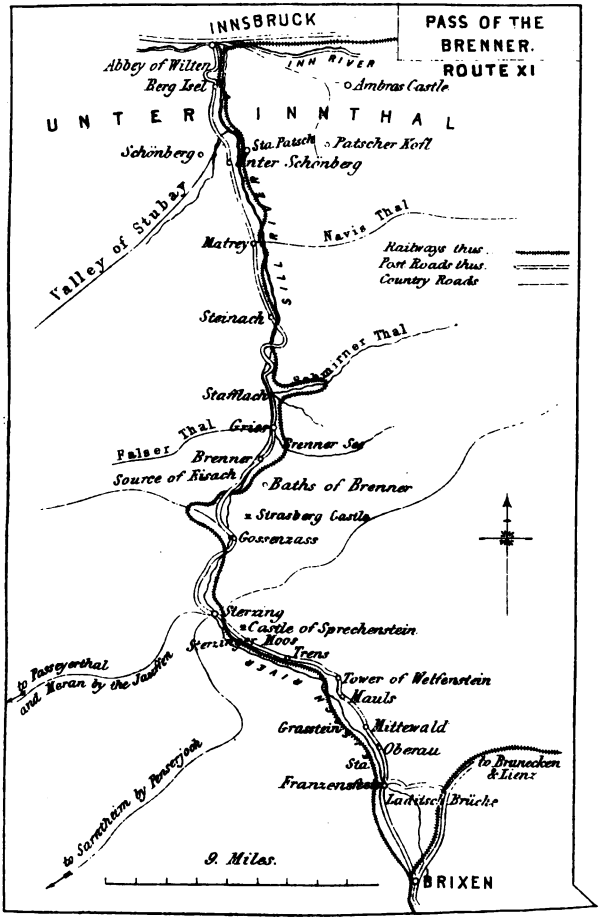
Diligence from Zernetz to Münster, daily, *in 6 hours. Stellwagen from Taufers, near Münster, to Schlanders; Stellwagen from* the Kreuz Inn at Schlanders to Meran in 4 hours, starting early in the morning. Diligence also from Schuls-Tarasp to Nauders, connecting with diligence from Landeck to Mals.

You can also reach Botzen from Landeck, by stellwagen, daily, through Mals to Meran—Meran to Botzen by rail five times a day. The inns on the road are tolerably good.

Brixen to Innsbruck by the Old Post Road.

This is by far the most interesting way. The road ascends gently towards the ravine of the Eisak, which contracts suddenly. Two miles from Brixen the road to the Baths of Schalders turns to the left. The Castle of Wolkenstein, with its tall ruined tower, is a very conspicuous object. A little beyond to the left is the Vahrner Bad. At the entrance of the Brixen er Klause (defile) stands the fortress called **Franzensfeste (Stat.)**, finished in 1838, to command the gorge of the Eisak leading up to the Brenner Pass. Its case-mated batteries are said to mount nearly 150 guns. The bridge which here spans the chasm through which the Eisak rushes is called the Ladritscher Brucke. At this point there was a desperate encounter between the Tyrolese under Joseph Haspinger, the Capuchin, and the French and their allies under Marshal Lefebvre, on Aug. 4th, 1809, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 1,200 men. Between Mittewald and Oberau is a place called the "Sachsenklemme," where half a Saxon regiment was captured. A little past the fortress a road runs to join the road from Brixen to Bruneck and the *Pusterthal*, near the village of Unter-Vintl. The Brenner road runs to the left of the fortress, passes the hamlet of Oberau, and in 9½ miles from Brixen reaches

Mittewald, where there is a comfortable inn, which affords a good sleeping place


PASS OF THE BRENNER.
ROUTE XI
INNSBRUCK
Abbey of Wilten
Berg Isel
INN RIVER
Ambras Castle
UNTER INNTHAL
Schönberg
Sta. Patsch
Patscher Kofl
Unter Schönberg
Valley of Stubay
Matrey
Navis Thal
Railways thus
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Steinach
Gschnitz
Gschnitzer Thal
Stafflach
Pfitscher Thal
Grier
Brenner See
Pfitscher
Brenner
Source of Eisach
Baths of Brenner
Strasberg Castle
Gossenzass
Sterzing
Castle of Sprechenstein
Sterzinger Moos
Trens
to Passeyerthal and Meran by the Jaufen
Tower of Welfenstein
Mauls
Grasstein
Mitterwald
Oberau
to Brunecken & Lienz
Franzensfeste
Ladritsch Brücke
to Sarnthein by Penzeyjoch
9 Miles.
BRIXEN

for travellers who might think the journey from Innsbruck to Brixen too long for one day's work. Above the door of the post house several fragments of cannon balls have been built into the wall. "Zur Erinnerung an die Gefechte vom 2 April, 1797, und vom 5 August, 1809." On a marble tablet on the stairs leading to the upper storey are some lines stating that the Wirthshaus was built by Ignaz Pretz and Krescenz Hofer, and ending with the following stanza:—

"Kinder! Euch zum Angedenken,
Bauten wir die Wohnung auf,
Wollten unsre Lieb' Euch schenken,
Ehe wir schliessen unsern Lauf.
Vorgerückt an Lebens Jahren,
Manche harte Zeit erfahren,
Machet uns die ewige Freud',
Das Ihr reich in Tugend seyd."

The road now rises very rapidly, and emerges from the ravine of the Eisak, near the village of **Mauls**, where there is a good inn, into a broad and cheerful looking valley. Between this point and Oberau, the fight already alluded to, in which the Duke of Dantzic (Lefebvre) was defeated in 1809, took place, and the extraordinary ambuscade, usually stated to have occurred at the Pontlatzer Brück, near Prutz in the Ober-Innthal, really occurred near a little inn called "the Sack" (see page 20). One mile above Mauls stands the ruined tower of Welfenstein, on a green hill to the left of the road. Below Pens is a little chapel at the beginning of the Sterzinger Moos, erected on the spot where General Nullet was driven back in 1797. On the arch is the inscription—

"Bis dahier und nicht weiter
Kamen die feindlichen Reiter."

The **Sterzinger Moos**, according to a Tyrolese saying, is the place for old maids. Therefore they say of every woman who has attained 30 *years without* having been *married*,

"Sie gehört dem Sterzinger Moos."

The Castle of Sprechenstein is passed, and across the river and the level plain called the Sterzinger Moos is seen the extensive Castle of Reifenstein. A charming view is obtained of a valley to the left and the glaciers at its head (the Winacher and Stubayer Ferner). On turning the corner of the rock on which Sprechenstein is placed, **Sterzing (Stat.)** is seen on the green slope. Of inns here there are plenty, most of them comfortable enough. The principal are the Rose, Post, and Adler. The general appearance of the town, too, is cheerful. Its elevation above the sea is considerable (3,094 feet). From Sterzing there is a path to Zell, in the Zillerthal, by the Pfitscherthal and Zamserthal. There is another path too leading through the most exquisite scenery over the Penserjoch, nearly opposite Mauls, by the Penserthal, and thence by the Särnthal to Botzen. Einspänner can be obtained from Sarnthein, in the Sarnthal, to Botzen, a journey of about 2½ or 3 hours. The ascent after leaving Sterzing is very steep, and follows the course of the Eisak, now reduced to very modest dimensions, though a clear and cheerful looking stream as it tumbles from rock to rock. About 1 mile from Sterzing the Castle of Strassberg is seen on a pine-crowned knoll, high above the road to the right. About 2 miles from Sterzing is Gossensass, at the entrance of the Pflerscherthal, where the road makes a sweep to the right. The ravine here is very narrow, and tall rocks impend over the road. On emerging from the ravine a level valley is reached. Two miles from Brenner and 6½ miles from Sterzing stand the Baths of the Brenner, in a not very interesting situation. The post-house of the Brenner (Stat.) is 4,588 feet above the sea, and appears to b tolerably comfortable. The waterfall dash down at the back of the village is forme the Eisak, which has its source in the

above. The church near the post-house has a fine old tower. One mile below the Brenner the road skirts a small dark green lake, called the Brenner See, and soon afterwards is joined by the River Sill, which accompanies it all the way to Innsbruck. The descent to the next stage, Steinach, is very rapid. From Gries the Obernbergerthal opens to the left. At **Steinach** the Gschnitzthal goes off in the same direction, and affords many interesting ascents and excursions, chiefly with guides.

The inn at Steinach, in which Andreas Hofer slept before the battle of Berg Isel, was destroyed by fire, in 1853, together with the greater part of the village.

The next place is **Matrei (Stat.)**, or Matrey, distant 1¼ stunde from Steinach, which in 1863 was the scene of a fearful conflagration, all the lower part of the village, with the bridge and mill, having been destroyed by fire. It has many good hous , and one of the best inns on this route. At Matrei the new road to Innsbruck commences. Instead of undulating up and down like the old road, the line of which may be discerned at intervals below, the new road proceeds in a gradual descent to Innsbruck; the views which it commands of the Sill Valley and of the mountains of the Innthal, among which the Solstein is conspicuous, would alone redeem the Brenner from the imputation of being the dullest of the Alpine Passes. To the right is the Patscher Kofel, with the village of Patsch below it.

After passing Unter-Schönberg, 9 miles from Innsbruck, the road sweeps to the left, and crosses a valley and a stream (the Ruzbach issuing from the *Stubayerthal)* by a fine stone bridge, called the Stephansbrücke, beyond which the old road is seen *painfully climbing up the heights of* Ober-*Schönberg by many zigzags. Ober-Schönberg should, however (if possible),* be visited for its magnificent view. It is only half a day's excursion from Innsbruck.

At 1 mile from Innsbruck, and above the abbey of Wilten, is **Berg Isel**, where the imperial regiment of Jägers, a regiment about 6,000 strong, which is recruited almost entirely within the limits of the Tyrol, have their chief shooting place and a large beer-house and restaurant. Formerly the rifle practice was going on every Sunday, but it is now on a week-day. The ordinary range is short, being only 130 paces. The targets are of wood, and circular. A wooden peg is driven into the hole made by each ball.

A monument of white marble has been erected in the beautifully kept grounds to the memory of those Jägers who fell in 1848, 1849, and 1859. The names of the dead are inscribed on it in gold letters.

The road passes Berg Isel to the right, and the large Abbey of Wilten beyond it, and, passing under the triumphal arch of Maria Theresa, enters the Mariatheresienstrasse, the principal street of Innsbruck.

BOTZEN TO INNSBRUCK BY RAILWAY.

There are trains 3 times a day each way in about 6 hours. For descriptions of principal places, see the route by post-road, as above, and in Route 10. The stations commencing from Botzen are:—

5 miles; Blumau, for Welschenofen and The Porphyry Gorges.

9 miles; Atzwang.

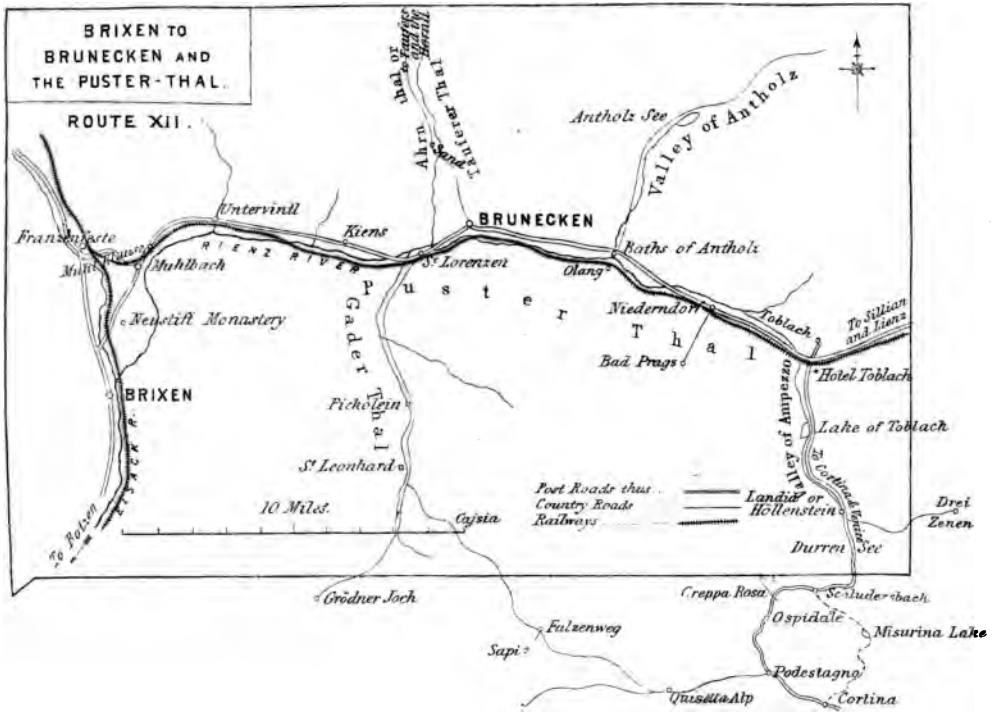
14 miles; Waidbruck, for Kollman.

19 miles; Klausen.

27 miles; Brixen; 1,860 feet above sea.

Up to Brixen the line runs close to the Eisak, and is mostly gained from the river. After Brixen it ascends rapidly to Franzensfeste, where it again joins the Eisak.

32 miles. Franzensfeste, 2,460 feet above sea. Change here for the Pusterthal line.


BRIXEN TO
BRUNECKEN AND
THE PUSTER-THAL.
ROUTE XII.
Thal of Fauriss
Ahrn
Antholz See
Valley of Antholz
Untervintl
Kiens
BRUNECKEN
Franzensfeste
RIENZ RIVER
Mühlbach
St Lorenzen
Olang
Baths of Antholz
Neustift Monastery
Gader Thal
Puster Thal
Niederndorf
Toblach
To Villian and Liens
Bad Prags
Hotel Toblach
BRIXEN
Pickolein
Lake of Toblach
Valley of Ampezzo
St Leonhard
10 Miles.
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Railways
Landin or Hollenstein
Drei Zenen
Cajsia
Durren See
To Botzen
Grödner Joch
Creppa Rosa
Ospidale
Misurina Lake
Falzenweg
Sapi
Podestagno
Tre Sassi
Cortina

37 miles. Grasstein; 2,745 feet.

42 miles. Freyenfeld; 3,057 feet.

45 miles. Sterzing. After Sterzing the ascent becomes very steep.

47 miles. Gossensass; 3,480 feet.

The line takes a wide sweep to the left up the Pfitscherthal to gain the gradient, and returns on the opposite side of the valley.

50 miles. Schellenberg.

53 miles. Brenner (summit); 4,467 feet.

56 miles. Gries (a curve up the Schmirnerthal to the right); 4,134 feet.

60 miles. Steinach; 3,447 feet.

65 miles. Matrei. Three tunnels.

The road now skirts fearful precipices.

71 miles. Patsch; 2,550 ft. Seven tunnels, the last 745 yards.

The old post route is seen on the opposite side of the valley.

79 miles. Innsbruck; 2,000 feet above sea.

ROUTE 12.

BRIXEN TO LIENZ, BY BRUNECK, THE PUSTERTHAL, NIEDERNDORF, AND THE VALLEY OF THE DRAVE.

Now accessible by rail. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, monthly. The stations are Franzensfeste, Mühlbach, Bruneck, Olang, Niederndorf, Toblach, Innichen, Abfaltersbach, &c.

Franzensfeste (Stat.), as in Route 11.

Two miles above Brixen is the extensive Capuchin Monastery of Neustift, below the road to the left. At **Mühlbach (Stat.)** the valley closes in, and at the Klause is crossed by the ruined walls of an ancient castle, destroyed by the French in 1809. Before reaching Mühlbach there is a fine view of the fortress of Franzensfeste and the gorge of the Eisak. The road from Sterzing joins to the left soon after passing the fortress. From Mittewald to *Unter-Vintl*, one post. Unter-Vintl, the first post from Brixen, and also the first from Bruneck, near the Pfundersthal, has a good inn, and a very old church.

The Eidechsspitze (8,965 feet) is within a short distance. The distance from Brixen to Bruneck is about 6½ stunden.

Two miles before reaching Bruneck lies **St. Lorenzen**, with its tall red-capped church at the entrance of the Gaderthal, by which either the Grödnerthal or the Val di Fassa may be reached in one day.

Bruneck (Stat.) is the principal town of the district of the Pusterthal. *Hotels:* Post; Sonne. The large parish church, which was set on fire some years ago by lightning, and completely destroyed, is now restored most beautifully in the Byzantine style.

The position of the town is splendid. The new post-house is a fine one, and stands on an open space outside the walls. Above the town is the castle built by Bishop Bruno.

[From Bruneck a path leads up the *Taufer*er, or *Ahrenthal*, by the pass of the Krimmler Tauern, to the head of the valley of the Salza, or Pinzgau. Two long days must be allowed for this walk. The valley also leads to the *Zillerthal* over the Pass of the Hörndl (see Route 22). There is a diligence three times a week from Bruneck to Taufers (there is a Taufers in Münsterthal), or, as it is usually called, Sand. Above the town is a *Castle*, one of the most picturesque in Tyrol. The valley of Taufers was visited by a most severe inundation in August, 1878, by which the upper part of the valley and Sand (Taufers) was greatly damaged. A misfortune of the same kind also visited the Zillerthal, causing great destruction and the loss of several lives. All communication between Bruneck and Taufers was cut off for some time. The only place to stop at is St. Jacob, which will divide the journey into two days of nearly 10 hours each. From St. Jacob to the Hörndl is a walk of 3½ hours; thence to Mairhofen, by the hut called In der Au, and the villages Hainzling and Brand-

berg, 8 hours. A guide over the Tauern should be taken.]

About half-way between Bruneck and Niederndorf the valley of Antholz, opposite Olang station, is seen to the left; at the entrance are the Baths of Antholz. There is a path from its head into the Defereggenthal, the highest point of which is 6,426 feet above the sea. To Windisch-Matrey and Mittersill in 2½ days.

2½ stunden. **Welsberg.** Above the village the Castle of Welsberg, built 1140. Mineral springs; excursions to the Schlossberg.

Fourteen miles beyond Bruneck lies **Niederndorf (Stat.)**, where the Post affords good and cheap accommodation, and the fishing is excellent, a rare thing in Tyrol. Near Niederndorf are the Baths of Prags and the lake of the same name, a picturesque mountain tarn worth visiting.

At **Toblach (Stat.)**, beyond Niederdorf, the route into Italy by the *valley of Ampezzo* (Ampezzothal) leaves to the right. A huge wooden cross stands at the junction of the roads. The Drave, which accompanies the road to Lienz, rises near the water-shed of Toblach. The road leaves the valley of the Rienz, or Pusterthal, and descends into the valley of the Drave. The village of **Innichen (Stat.)** is passed. Just before Innichen, the Sextenthal opens south. Road from Innichen to Auronzo and Pieve di Cadore.

A mile above is the source of the Drave. Near it are the Mineral Baths of Innichen.

About 13 miles from Niederndorf is **Sillian (Stat.)**, a large village, which lies on the north bank of the Drave; below it the village of Panzendorf, with the large Castle of Heimfels at the entrance of the valley of Villgratten; 8 or 9 miles beyond it is **Mittewald** *(Stat.), from which it is 9 miles to* **Lienz** *(Stat.), a small town, but the largest in the Pusterthal, pleasantly situated on the borders of the Tyrol, next to Carinthia. Inns:* Post; Lamb; Rose. The shapes of the *Dolomite Mountains* to the south of Lienz are exceedingly picturesque. The view of the town, the valley of the Drave, and the surrounding mountains is best seen from the Iselsberg, the low ridge which divides the valley of the Drave from that of the Möll, and over which lies the route to Winklern and Ober-Villach, or Heiligenblut.

ROUTE 13.

BRUNECK TO KOLLMAN, ON THE BRENNER ROAD, BY THE GADERTHAL AND THE GRÖDNERTHAL.

There is a car-road up the Enneberger, or Gaderthal, as far as the village of Zwischenwasser. At **St. Lorenzen** (2½ miles from Bruneck) the road to the Gaderthal diverges to the left from the Pusterthal road, and in 7 miles reaches Zwischenwasser, or Lunghiega, situated at the point where the Rauthal joins the Gaderthal. The road then rises to

2½ miles. Piccolein, or Plaiken.

5 miles. St. Leonhard *(Ladinsch*, Badia), with a poor Wirthshaus.

1¾ miles. Stern.

3¾ miles Corfara.

1¼ mile. Colfusg, or Colfosco.

The road to Groeden lies over the Groednerjoch, 6,790 feet above the sea. From Colfosco, it will require 3 hours of hard walking to reach Santa Maria, or Wolkenstein, the first village in *Groednerthal.*

From the Joch is a fine view of Langkofel and Plattkogel, the spires of Dolomite rising from the Seisser Alp.

The Langthal and the curious Castle of *Wolkenstein* are worth a visit; the path to them leads to the right from the Church of Santa Maria. Walter von der Vogelweide, the poet, was born at Wolkenstein. Below Santa Maria is the Castle of Fischburg. From Santa Maria there is a rough and very hill

char-road to St. Ulrich and Waidbruck, on the Brenner Railway. From Plan, a house near Santa Maria, a path leads over the Fassajoch, in 3½ hours, to Campidello. Two hours before reaching Campidello, the grand form of the Marmolada, the highest of the Dolomites, is visible.

3 miles. Santa Christina, opposite which is the Saltaria Schlucht, leading to the Seisser Alp.

3 miles. **St. Ulrich**, or (as it is called in the dialect) Ortiseit, 3,380 feet above sea.

Inns: Rössl (very good) and Adler. This is the head seat of the wood-carving business, which is carried on by every house in the Grödnerthal. Here toys, crucifixes, shrines, &c., of all sorts are made for the whole Continent.

From here the valley road should not be followed any further, but a guide should be taken over the Puflatsch, 7,132 feet, and the fine Seisser Alp.

From St. Ulrich to Kastelruth, 4 hours, by a rough horse road.

A post-carriage goes daily to Waidbruck Station at 8 a.m.; returning from Waidbruck at 2 p.m. Fare, 1 florin.

The Gaderthal, also called Ennebergerthal, is a very interesting district to the philologist, most of the inhabitants speaking three languages, German, Italian, and Ladin —a kind of Romansch. Niebuhr thought the Grödner idiom a remnant of the Etruscan, but this was disproved by O. Müller.

[At the village of **Corfara**, above the Gaderthal, three valleys unite, namely, the Gaderthal, the Groednerthal, and the Agordothal; the last leading (2 hours) to

Caprile. From Caprile to Cortina, 7 hours on foot. Below Caprile is the interesting Lago d'Alleghe, and a short distance to the north of the village the wonderful Gorge of Sottoguda, leading to the Fedaia Pass and the Fassathal,

Cencenighe (2 hours).

Agordo (4 hours).

Mas (1½ hour); and thence to Belluno in 4 hours.]

The *Excursions* on the Seisser Alp (which abounds in plants) are very numerous and interesting.

(1) From St. Ulrich to Campidello, by the Saltaria Schlucht. There is a wirthshaus at the top, near the head of the Schlucht.

(2) St. Ulrich to Kastelruth, by Saint Michael, 4 hours. Glorious view from the top of the ridge above the Church of St. Michael.

(3) Castelruth to Campidello, 4 hours.

(4) St. Ulrich to Campidello, by Pufl, 4 hours.

(5) Castelruth to the Baths of Ratzes, under the Schlern, and thence, by Seiss and Völs, to Botzen.

(6) Castelruth to Kollman, by Waidbruck, 1½ hour; and to Deutschen, 1½ hour.

These are all horse roads, impracticable for wheeled carriages.

Kastelruth.—*Inns:* Lamm and Rössl; good.

Ascend the Calvarienberg for the view, which is fine.

ROUTE 14.

BRUNECK TO VENICE, BY THE VALLEY OF AMPEZZO, AND EXCURSIONS IN THE REGION OF THE DOLOMITES.

There is a good carriage road (in many parts newly constructed since 1858) and regular diligence service from Toblach, in the Pusterthal, to Belluno, in Italy

Close to the right of the railway at **Toblach** (**Stat.**) there is a new inn (Hotel Toblach), one of the best in the Tyrol, clean and comfortable. The village of Toblach *(Hotel:* Post) lies about a mile off, on the opposite side of the railway. Immediately after leaving the hotel, the road to Cortina enters the narrow Höhlensteinthal, and soon skirts the little

green lake called the Toblacher See, after passing which it keeps to the right side of the valley, passes through woods and under precipitous rocks, and reaches (7 miles) the post-house of Landro, or Höhlenstein, where there is a large hotel and pension. A little further on the road passes the Dürrensee (Lake of Drought), which in autumn is often nearly dried up. Just before reaching the lake the Drei Zinnen (Three Battlements), 9,721 feet, are visible to the left, up a narrow gorge, up which goes a path leading to Auronzo. The road then reaches (3 miles) **Schluderbach** (good inn), which commands fine views of the Misurina and Croda Rossa, the last of which overhangs the road. From here may be visited Monte Pian (7,533 feet, 3 hours), the Dürrenstein (6,142 feet, 4 hours), and the Drei Zinnen. Consult the host. The inn is often full in summer. From Schluderbach a horse road leads to the Lago di Misurina, a shallow lake beneath the Monte Cristallo, and thence, by the pass of the Tre Croci, in about 4 hours, to Cortina. The main road to Cortina, after passing under the Croda Rossa, ascends to the pass, 4,993 feet, and descending passes (2½ miles) **Ospitale**, which is the boundary of the German and Italian languages. Above, to the right, a hole is visible in the precipice, through which the sky is seen. From here are seen the Rothwand, 10,280 feet, and Seekofel, 9,212 feet, the Dolomite peaks of the Ennenberger Thal. Just before reaching the Castle Rock, a footpath descends into the gorge, and joins the road to Cortina at the foot of the zigzags by which the carriage road descends, after passing which there are fine views of the Rock of Peutelstein.

The road descends gently through woods to (6 miles) **Cortina d'Ampezzo**, or simply Ampezzo, or Cortina.

Hotels: Aquila Nero; Stella d'Oro.

Capital of the Commune of Ampezzo, reputed to be the richest in Tyrol; situated on a wide green upland, commanded by the *Monte Cristallo* (10,640 feet), the *Sorapis* (10,798 feet), the *Monte Tofana* (10,720 feet), and the *Croda Rossa* (red porphyry, 10,262 feet). Lower down the valley the *Antelao* (10,890 feet) is visible, rising precipitously above the village of San Vito.

There are many excursions to be made from **Cortina**, and horses or mules can be obtained at a moderate cost. Guides are required for nearly all the ascents.

(1) One of the best excursions is to go by the *Tre Croci Pass* to the lake of *Misurina* and *Schluderbach*, and to return by way of Ospitale and Peutelstein, as above. Guide not indispensable.

(2) The road to Caprile passes the bridge over the Boita just below the church of Cortina, and ascends past the Belvidere (where there is a good view) eventually, very steeply (3 hours from Cortina), to the Gusella Alp, and thence to Caprile in about 8 hours easily. Guide may be taken, as there are many paths. Ladies can ride. Near Caprile is the *Marmolata*, the highest peak of the Dolomites, over 11,000 feet, and a difficult ascent.

(3) The path to the Gaderthal leads by the same route till the foot of the steep ascent is reached, leaving which to the left, and traversing the gently ascending valley, it reaches (5 hours) the Chalets of Falzarrego, where food and wine can be obtained (but it is better to take supplies from Cortina). From the Chalets of Falzarrego to the Tre Sassi is about half-an-hour of continuous ascent; thence to St. Cassian (1½ hour) and to St. Leonard, in the Gaderthal (1 hour). From Tre Sassi there is a footpath to Caprile and to Pieve. From the top of the pass (7,200 feet) a fine view of the Marmolata and its glaciers is obtained. The Edelweiss is abundant at Tre Sassi.

The next place to Cortina on the road is Zuel, then Acquabuona, after passing which is the frontier of Italy. Custom-house at S. Vito.

St. Vito. To the left rises the Antelao, to the right the magnificent precipices of the Sasso di Pelmo. Excursion to Zoppé (3 hours), where there is an altar-piece by Titian, painted by him in 1526. At Zoppé are magnificent views of the Sasso di Pelmo and Monte Bosconero. From this village a path leads to Longarone, on the Ampezzo road. About a mile from St. Vito the road traverses a scene of desolation, caused by a great landslip, which occurred in 1814, and which caused the loss of many lives.

Borca.

Venas. After passing which the village of Vallé appears on a spur of the mountain, high above a ravine, crossed by what Mr. Gilbert calls "Titian's Bridge."—(Cadore, page 119.) The road crosses the site of the battlefield of Cadore, where the Venetians defeated Maximilian in A.D. 1508.

Tai Cadore, where there is a good inn.

[About 1 mile from Tai Cadore is **Pieve di Cadore,** where Titian was born in 1477. Here may be seen the house in which he was born; his statue; a picture by him in the church; and a fresco, reputed to have been painted by him at the age of 13 years. The name of Vecelli is not extinct in Cadore. On the road back to Tai is a fine view of the town, castle, and Monte Cridola.]

After leaving Tai Cadore, the road skirts tremendous precipices, and descends the many zigzags to

Perarolo, after passing which it crosses the deep ravine through which the Boita rushes on its way to join the Piave.

Huge masses of timber are here collected, and floated down the Piave.

The road traverses a narrow valley, between lofty mountains, to Macchietto, near the Val Montiva, Rivalgo, Ospitale, and Castel Lavazzo, *a very picturesque* village. About *2 miles further is*

Longarone. *Hotels:* Post (an old palazzo); Albergo di Roma.

The road divides at Polpet, leading to the right to **Belluno,** (omnibus from Longarone in 2 hours), the left, which we follow, to Vittorio.

Capo di Ponte, just before reaching which a fine view of Belluno is obtained. The old wooden bridge over the Piave has been replaced by an iron one of by no means equal picturesqueness, though perhaps greater convenience. A swampy region is now traversed to the foot of the most lovely lake of Santa Croce, the right bank of which the road skirts to Santa Croce (9 miles), ascends a ridge to Cima (small inn), and then descends rapidly to the Lago Morto, a small lake.

Serravalle, with a good inn, patronised by the Italian Alpine Club.

This town and Ceneda are now united under the name of **Vittorio (Stat.),** where the rail to Venice, by **Treviso,** commences. There is a local rail from Vittorio to Conegliano.

Thence over a level plain to **Conegliano** (9 miles). In the Duomo of this place is an altar-piece by Cima di Conegliano; also some frescoes by Pordenone, on the arcades in front of the cathedral.

ROUTE 15.

THE ZIMMERTHAL (VAL DI CEMBRA), THE FLEIMSERTHAL, AND THE VAL DI FASSA.

This valley, through which the Avisio flows, is divided into three portions of nearly equal size. The lowest portion, from Lavis to Val Floriano, about 18 miles, is called Val di Cembra (German, *Zimmerthal*), The second, extending from Val Floriana to Moena, and about 20 miles long, is called Val di Fiemme (Fleimserthal). The third, extending from Moena to the head of the valley, about 13 miles, is called Val Fassa (Evas).

The starting points are Lavis (Ste

Neumarkt (**Stat.**), page 81. The principal town is **Cavalese** (*Inn:* Uva), in the second portion, or Fleimserthal, distant from Lavis about 10 stunden. The church has good paintings. Cavalese is perhaps best reached from Neumarkt (Egna), in the valley of the Adige, from which a new road has lately been constructed. Near Cavalese are the sulphur baths of Carano. From Cavalese,

1 stunde, Tesero; 2 stunden, Ziano.

Then **Predazzo.** *Inn:* Nave di Oro.

From Predazzo is a path over the Kamiol Berg to Canal di San Bovo, and thence to the route of the **Val Sugana.** Above Canal di S. Bovo, is the Cima d' Asta, the highest mountain of this region, 9,132 feet.

Proceeding onwards, we reach,

2 stunden, **Moena.** Just above Moena rise the grand Dolomite rocks that have directed the attention of so many geologists to the Fassathal, the highest summits near being the Platt Kofel (9,700 feet), and Lang Kofel (10,392 feet). These can be ascended from **Campitello,** about 7 miles below Vigo, a good centre.

1½ stunde. **Vigo,** the principal place in the Fassathal. *Inns:* Corona; Rosa. Near here is the Rosengarten, 10,163 feet.

Penia, the last village, 4,940 feet, distant from Lavis about 50 English miles. Hence there is a path to Caprile.

ROUTE 16.

LIENZ TO WINKLERN, HEILIGENBLUT, BUCHEBEN, AND GASTEIN, BY THE MÖHLTHAL AND THE RAURISER TAUERN.

Lienz (**Stat.**), Route 12, page 38.

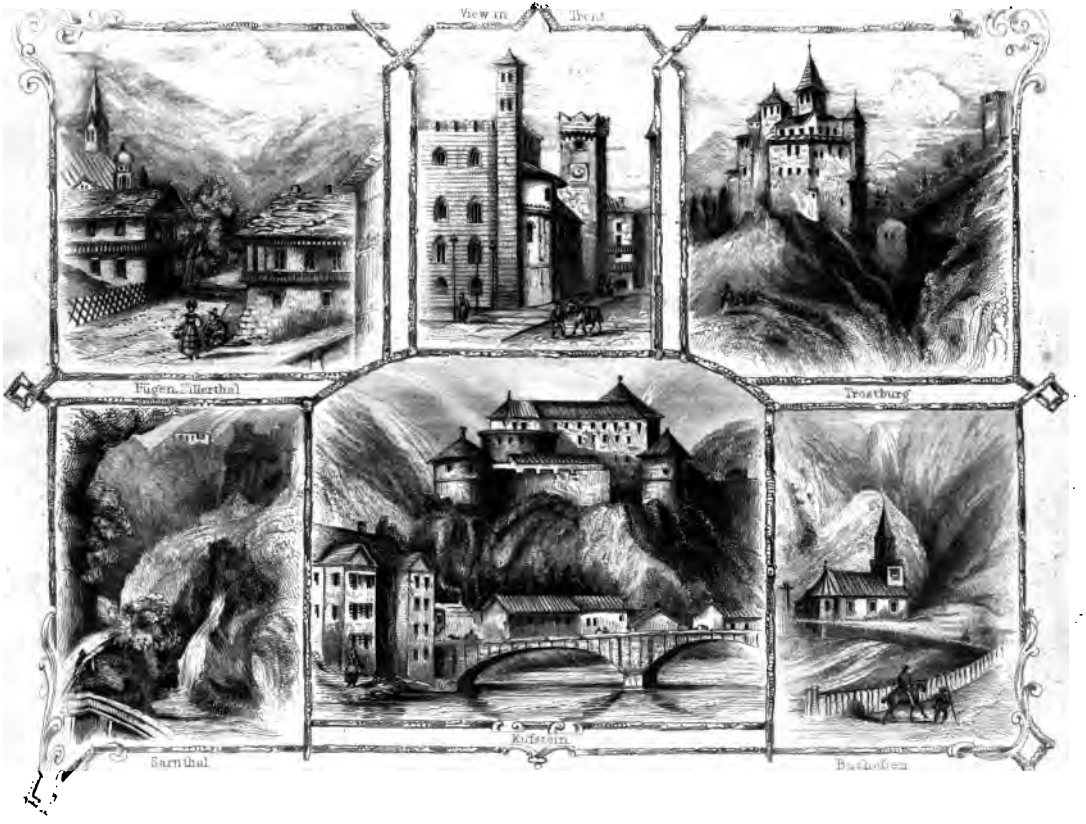
About 2 miles from Lienz the path begins to ascend from the Drave valley over the meadows, and crosses the low range of the Iselsberg to Winklern in the valley of the *Möhl, a distance of 8 miles. The rail may be taken from Lienz to Dölsach, thence 8 hours to Winklern.* **At Winklern** are two good village inns, where an excellent dinner can be furnished, as well as an einspann to Heiligenblut, which lies about 16 miles up the valley of the Möll.

The road to Obervillach turns to the right down the valley. To walk to Heiligenblut from Winklern will take 4½ to 5 hours. The road to it lies to the left-hand up the valley of the Möll. Half-way is Döllach. Two miles below Heiligenblut there is a pretty fall of the Möll in a narrow chasm; to see it well it is necessary to leave the road. Above it is the Church of Heiligenblut, with a fine apse, and lofty spire.

Heiligenblut (which has its name from a phial of blood said to have been brought by St. Briccius from Constantinople in the thirteenth century, and preserved in the church) lies 814 feet lower than Trafoi, on the Stelvio, 4,265 feet above the sea. The hotel, Glockner Haus, has every reasonable accommodation, and guides may be obtained for an excursion to the Gross Glockner and its glaciers, which, weather permitting (a very necessary reservation in these rainy regions), is in full view from the village.

The **Gross Glockner** has often been ascended. In the last edition of *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,* 2nd series, will be found an account of the ascent made in 1861. There is a part called the Salms Hütte, about 4½ hours beyond Heiligenblut, at which, or at the Erzherzog-Johannshütte of the Austrain Alpine Club, on the Adlersruhe, persons who wish to make the ascent will find it convenient to stop all night. Height, 12,455 feet above sea.

The path to the **Rauriser Tauern** ascends immediately at the back of the village. It will require 3½ hours to reach the summit called the Hochthor from Heiligenblut. Snow lies at the top all the year, and it is


View in Trent
Fügen, Zillerthal
Trostburg
Sarnthal
Kufstein
Bozen

sometimes very deep. The highest point is marked by a large cross. The height of the pass is 8,550 feet, and the way over the snow is indicated by long poles. It is said to be practicable for horses, but does not look so. Five hours from Heiligenblut, at the head of the valley of Wörth, and 3,000 feet below the summit of the pass, lies the solitary châlet called the Tauernhaus, the first house in the Rauris valley, where good red wine and schnaps, besides bread, butter, eggs, and cheese, may be obtained. From this to Wörth is 2½ hours of fast walking. There is a road down from Wörth to Lend. The footpath from Wörth to Gastein turns to the right, and in about 1 hour the traveller will reach Bucheben, a solitary inn near the church in the middle of the valley. The quarters here are good, and it is a good place at which to divide the journey between Heiligenblut and Gastein, which is rather too long for one day's work.

The ridge which divides the valley of Rauris from the valley of Gastein, which is called the Stanz, is of no great height, and the distance from Bucheben to Bad Gastein may easily be accomplished on foot in 6½ hours. The path, which is well marked on the side of the Rauris valley, lies over pastures; it falls into the road between Hof Gastein and Bad Gastein, about a mile and a quarter below the latter place. It is best to take a guide for the whole distance; the charge is about 4 florins per diem, and the distance from Heiligenblut to Gastein is reckoned at three days, two to go and one to return.

Bad Gastein, or Wildbad Gastein.—The principal hotel is Straubinger's, where there is a capital promenade and reading room just above the fall of the Ache. Large as the hotel accommodation here is, such is the popularity of the place as a watering-place, that it is very often impossible to get accommodation, and it is always best to write beforehand if the traveller wishes to avoid a hard bed upon the floor. Opposite Straubinger's, and overlooking the fall, is the villa built by the Archduke John. Other hotels are: Badeschloss, where the Emperor Wilhelm used to stay; Hirsch; Weissmayr. The Grabenwirth is a second-class hotel. Best lodgings at Badeschloss; rather dear. Many fine *Walks* about Wildbad-Gastein. The Wandelbahn is a covered gallery, serving as promenade in wet weather. This and the Schloss Platz are the central points. Best excursions to Nassfeld and Böckstein (3,715 feet), with an inn; 1¼ hour on foot. Nassfeld is a high shut-in valley, 3½ miles long, under several high peaks, one of which, the Schareck, is 10,277 feet, and is 4¾ hours from Wildbad. The Ache forms several fine cascades hereabouts. Kurtax, 3½ to 10 florins after 5 days.

ROUTE 17.

INNSBRUCK TO SALZBURG.

I.—*By Railway.*

The line leaves Innsbruck and crosses the plain and the River Inn, on a viaduct of many arches. Nearly at the same point the Sill, which comes from the Brenner, joins the Inn. Principal stations—**Hall** (among salt-works and mineral springs), Jenbach, Brixlegg for the Zillerthal, Wörgl, Kufstein, Rosenheim, and Traunstein.

At **Jenbach (Stat.)**—*Inns*: Jenbach; Zur Toleranz—the road to the picturesque Lake of the Achensee (see page 46), Bad Kreuth, and Tegernsee leaves the Innthal up a valley to the left. It is also the best station for the Zillerthal (see Route 23).

After Jenbach the railway crosses the River Inn, passes the entrance of the Zillerthal, up which a noble view is obtained, which is commanded by the ruined castle of Kropfsberg, and reaches Brixlegg (Stat.).

At this place are sometimes represented Passion plays, as at Ober-Ammergau, in Bavaria. Near it are the Castles of Lichtwehr and Matzen, almost entire. There are large lead and copper smelting furnaces here. After leaving Brixlegg there is a fine view of the bend of the river and of the town and ruined Castle of Rattenberg, at the back of which the line passes by a tunnel. Sonnenjoch, 7,270 feet high.

The railway leaves the post road to Salzburg at the village and post station of **Wörgl (Stat.)** *Inns:* Post; Lamm. Ascent of the *Hohe Salve* (5,995 feet), the Tyrol Rigi, for a very fine prospect.

[From Wörgl there is a rail to Lend, in the Pinzgau (see page 56), for Bad Gastein, by the Brixenthal and **Kitzbühel**. At this latter place, in the midst of fine scenery, are the Pensions Pfleghof and Lebenberg, near a chalybeate spring.]

Six miles beyond Wörgl is the town and fortress of **Kufstein (Stat.)**, on a rock in the middle of the valley, overhanging the Inn. This was the only border fortress which, in 1809, remained in the hands of the French. It is now a state prison. The neighbouring hills are covered with works. Before reaching it the railway again crosses to the left bank of the river. At Kufstein passports and luggage are examined for Bavaria, the frontier of which is within 2 miles distance. Kufstein is a good place at which to divide the journey from Munich to Innsbruck, as there are two good hotels, Post and Auracher Bräu. Both are clean and comfortable.

The railway now gradually leaves the hills, which become lower and more scattered.

At **Rosenheim (Stat.)**, where Greiderer's *(Bayrischer Hof) and* **König Otto** *are the best hotels, there is an exceedingly good and well managed refreshment room in the station*, and plenty of time is generally given to make use of it. The line to Traunstein and Salzburg diverges to the right from the line to Munich. The distance from Rosenheim to Salzburg is about 55 miles; to Munich, about 40 miles. From the station of Holzkirchen, between Rosenheim and Munich, there is a stellwagen and other conveyances to Tegernsee and Kreuth.

Soon after leaving Rosenheim, the line to Salzburg crosses the Inn, and then skirts a small lake (the Simmsee) to Endorf Station. Just before reaching the next station (Prien), the Chiemsee, with its three islands, one with a royal palace, is seen.

Traunstein (Stat.) is a newly built and fine town. At Freilassing, 4 miles from Salzburg, there is a branch line within the Bavarian frontier to **Reichenhall (Stat.)**. The Austrian frontier is then crossed to

Salzburg (Stat.), where luggage is examined.

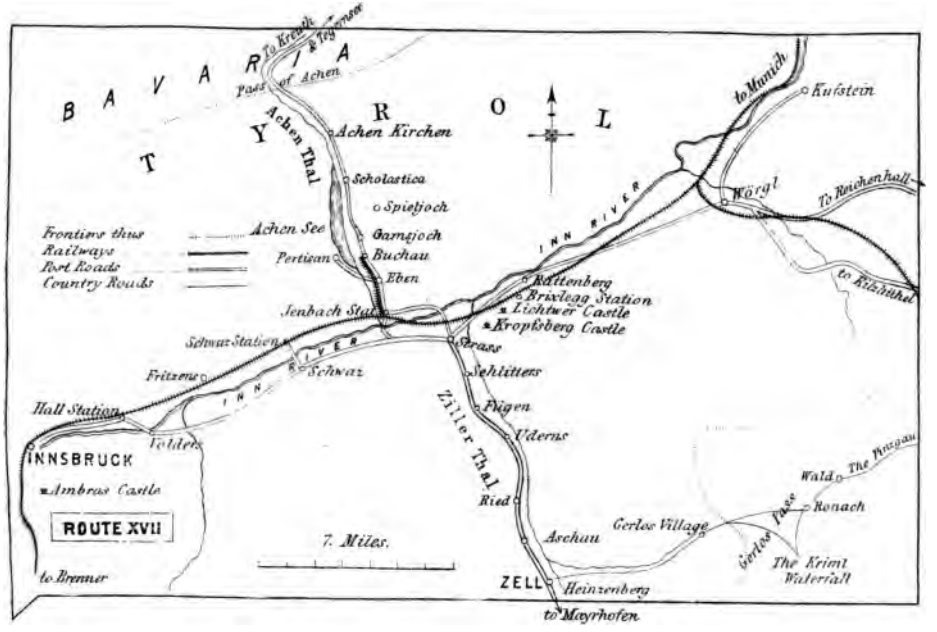
INNSBRUCK TO SALZBURG.

II.—*By the Post Road.*

The Inn bridge is crossed, and after 6 miles of level road **Hall** is reached. Here are extensive salt-works. The mine may be easily visited, but travellers had better reserve themselves for the mine of the Dürrenberg, near Hallein, which is more accessible and more interesting. It was at Hall that Speckbacher, the Tyrolese patriot, died in 1820. A tablet on the right of Hofer's monument has lately been erected to his memory in the Hof Kirche of Innsbruck by the Emperor Franz Joseph.

Two miles beyond Hall the road crosses the Inn by a bridge of two arches, and reaches the post station of **Volders**.

It is a distance of 8½ miles from Volders to **Schwaz** (1,500 inhabitants). The best hotel is the Stern. The church (fine façade) roof is plated with copper.


BAVARIA
TYROL
To Kreuth
To Tegernsee
Pass of Achen
Achen Thal
Achen Kirchen
Scholastica
Spiesjoch
Achen See
Gamsjoch
Pertisau
Buchau
Eben
Jenbach Station
Schwaz Station
Schwaz
Fritzens
Hall Station
INNSBRUCK
Ambras Castle
Volders
ROUTE XVII
to Brenner
7. Miles.
Fronting this
Railways
Post Roads
Country Roads
INN RIVER
to Munich
Kufstein
Wörgl
to Reichenhall
to Kitzbühel
Rattenberg
Brixlegg Station
Lichtwer Castle
Kropfsberg Castle
Brass
Schlitters
Zillertal
Fügen
Uderns
Ried
Aschau
ZELL
Heinzenberg
to Mayrhofen
Gerlos Village
Gerlos Pass
Wald
The Pinzgau
Renach
The Krimml Waterfall

Six miles beyond Schwaz is **Strass**, whence the road to the Zillerthal turns to the right. The Castles of Kropfsberg, Lichtwehr, and Matzen are passed in succession.

Before reaching **Brixlegg** and **Rattenberg** (**Stat.**) (5 miles beyond Strass), a small place with a castle on a rock, the road runs close to the side of the river.

At **Wörgl** (**Stat.**), see above, the road leaves the valley of the Inn, and ascends gently by the post stations of Söll, St. Elmau, St. Johann (a station on the line to Wörgl, close to **Kitzbühel**, a pretty summer and winter resort, with an iron spring, in the midst of grand scenery. Pensions Pfleghof and Lebenberg, both in old castles, pure air; English comfort), and Waidringen, to the Strub Pass, Lofer, and Unken, a distance of 5 posts, equal to about 38 English miles.

The Strub Pass is the boundary between Tyrol and the district of Salzburg. It was the scene of very fierce fights in 1805 and 1809. On the opposite side of the pass, which is exceedingly beautiful, lies the village of **Lofer**, where the road from Saalfelden and Zell-am-See joins the post-road. (See page 54.) The view of the beautifully shaped mountains of Strub Pass from the road between Lofer and the post-station of **Unken** is very fine.

The road between Unken and Reichenhall, a distance of 14 miles, passes through one uninterrupted scene of beauty. A few miles from Unken it crosses a bridge of the times of the Thirty Years' War, and under the arch of a ruined tower at its extremity, and enters, at Melleck, a strip of Bavarian territory, down to Berchtesgaden. Close to the gate is the Bavarian custom-house, where luggage is searched. Then comes a steep hill to ascend, then a sharp crest, and then the road begins immediately to descend. At this *point the post-road to* Traunstein turns off *to the left. Between* this and Reichenhall the road skirts the shore of a charming little crystal lake called the Thumsee, at the end of which, on a rock, stand the ruins of the Castle of Carlstein and the Church of St. Pancraz.

Reichenhall (**Stat.**) is the great central point of the Bavarian salt-works. The brine is conveyed in wooden pipes to Traunstein and Rosenheim. The town has a new appearance, having been burnt down in 1834, and since rebuilt.

Reichenhall is now in great request as a Kur, or health-resort, and is generally filled all the summer. The principal inns are: Burkert; Louisenbad; Achselmannstein; *Kurtax* after 8 days, 15 marks for single persons. Patients suffering from rheumatism, asthma, &c., are benefited by a stay here; the bathing arrangements are elaborate. *Railway* from Reichenhall to Salzburg, by way of Freilassing, on the Munich line—all the line lying within the Bavarian territory. The station is near the salt-works. *Railway* to Berchtesgaden, 11¾ miles. By Einspänner, to Hallthurn, where an old gate closes the ravine. By the other road, through Ramsau, which is longer, but more picturesque. From Reichenhall to Salzburg the distance is 1 post, about 9 miles.

The Austrian frontier is again crossed before reaching Salzburg. The road enters the city of **Salzburg** by a tunnel cut through the rocks of Mönchsberg, in front of which is a statue to Archbishop Sigismund, who caused the work to be executed.

ROUTE 18.

FROM JENBACH STATION, ON THE INNSBRUCK AND KUFSTEIN RAILWAY, TO ACHENSEE, BAD KREUTH, TEGERNSEE, HOLZKIRCHEN, AND MUNICH, THROUGH THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.

The distance between the railway stat[ion] of Jenbach and Gmund (Tegernsee) is

38 English miles. There is an omnibus daily from Jenbach to Kreuth; 7 hours. Post-omnibus daily from Achensee (Scholastika) to Kreuth (fare, 3 to 4 marks), and from Kreuth to Gmund (Stat.), on the Tegernsee. Time for the latter, 3 hours; fare, about 2 marks. Travellers between Innsbruck and Salzburg alight from the train at Jenbach station, about 22 miles from Innsbruck, and about halfway between Schwaz and the entrance of the Zillerthal. Diligence from Jenbach to Achenkirchen.

Jenbach (Stat.)—*Inns:* Jenbach; Zur Toleranz—much above the valley of the Inn, with a fine church and numerous foundries. The view of the Innthal and town of Schwaz from the balcony of the restaurant attached to the Bräuhaus is very beautiful. The road to Achensee at once begins to ascend the valley of the Kasbach, and is very steep until the level of the Achensee is reached, near the village of Eben, 5 miles from Jenbach. Before reaching Buchau, the boat station on the lake, the road to the excellent and much frequented inns of the Pertisau leaves to the left.

Buchau.—*Inn:* Prantl. From a little beyond this, to near Achensee, the road along the lake has been constructed with considerable difficulty, as a large buttress projected from the Gamsjoch descends perpendicularly into the lake. The length of the Achensee is 5½ miles; the width, ⅔ mile in the widest part, opposite the Pertisau. Steamers traverse the lake frequently. For a long time there was no road, and the passage between Buchau and the top of the lake was made by water.

The hotels and green meadow of the Pertisau are seen on the opposite shore, backed by magnificent mountains. Near here the principal feeder of the lake pours its waters into the Achensee. The road now rises high above the lake, into which the precipices descend boldly, the water being quite deep close to the shore. At about 1½ mile from the Scholastika it descends again to the level of the lake.

Achensee.—The oldest hotel goes by the name of "Scholastika," that being the the name of the former landlady. It will be found to be both good and moderate, and the wine and provisions are excellent. From the gallery of the Speisesaal a most beautiful view is obtained of the lake, with the Korspitz on the right, and the Herrenspitz, with its splintered rocks, and the vast pyramid of the Spieljoch, on the left. There are also Hotel Seehof (before reaching the Scholastika), new, and with good accommodation, and Mayer's Hotel, at the upper end of the lake.

Many fine walks may be taken from this end of the lake; the principal excursions are those to the Spieljoch and the Unnutz, 6,800 feet, both of which are short and tolerably easy ascents; for each of them a guide costs from 3 to 3½ florins. Near the summit of the Spieljoch the Edelweiss (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*) grows in great profusion. The north side of it is bounded by tremendous precipices.

Achenkirchen.—A long and straggling village. Good accommodation here when the lake hotels are full.

At Leiten the valley of the Ampesbach opens to the right; up it there is a path by the Mamolsberg and Schildenstein (5,792 feet) to Bad Kreuth. The fine spire

of rock called the Guffert (about 7,200 feet) is to be seen rising magnificently behind the Unnutz. The road ascends the Achenthal to

Achenwald, where there is a decent little inn. Just beyond here is the Austrian Custom House. Passports required. The road now leaves the valley of the Ache, and ascends the Pass of Achen to the Bavarian Frontier, which is crossed at the Kaiserwacht. From here the road rises rapidly until at the Stuben Alp the summit of the pass, 3,150 feet, is reached. The road then descends to Glashütte, the first Bavarian village, where is a small inn, and Stuben, the Bavarian Custom House.

Next past the Klammbach Fall up the Weissachthal, in an easterly direction, two miles further (crossing the Weissach) to **Wildbad Kreuth**, a large bathing establishment and hotel, belonging to Duke Karl Theodore of Bavaria, in one of the most charming spots in the Bavarian Highlands, 2,620 feet above sea. From the middle of June until the middle of September it is so much frequented, that travellers coming for the night only can often hardly find accommodation. All the prices are fixed by tariff, except the payments for the service, which are heavy, as the claimants are numerous. Letters about rooms should be addressed to the Hausmeister. The prices of rooms vary from 3½ to 18 marks per week, according to position and size; an extra charge per week is made besides for each bed. Prices have lately been considerably raised. The mineral springs contain chiefly iron and sulphur. The excursions are very numerous. Among the best are those to Hohlenstein (2 hours); Gaisalp and Königsalp (4 hours); Planberg (8 hours); Wolfschlucht (2 hours); Schinderberg, a mountain commanding a fine view of the Tyrolese Alps, including the Wilder Kaiser, Watzmann, Gross Glockner, Krimmler, Tauern, Venediger, and the Mountains of the Zillerthal (9 hours); Risser Kogl (9 hours).

Kreuth village and post-house.

Lohbach Fall (path to the right).

Rothach, Pension Scheurer.

(Pedestrians may shorten the distance to Tegernsee by crossing the narrow part of the lake by a ferry-boat from the village of Egern, at the southern extremity of the lake. The road to Egern branches off to the left before Rothach is reached). The Rothach is then crossed to Schweighof, both places being situated at the south-east corner of the Tegernsee, and after passing Leeberg, the omnibus reaches **Tegernsee.** The Post and Guggemoos are the best hotels, but much crowded during the season. In the woods, above Schloss Tegernsee, are many beautiful walks. Boats may be had at reasonable rates to several fine points, as for instance to Wiessee, whence the Zeiselbach may be followed up to Freihof. Country inns and restaurants abound. Guides for mountain ascents not needed. Omnibus or rail to **Gmund (Stat.)**, where the River Mangfall issues out of the lake. From Gmund, rail to **Holzkirchen (Stat.)**, and Munich.

Munich (München). *Hotels*; Vier Jahreszeiten, near the Opera House, and the Max-Joseph Platz; Bayerischer Hof; Hotel d'Angleterre, comfortable; Bellevue; Dom; all first class; Leinfelder Achatz; Maximilian; Goldner E

Maximilian Emanuel; Rheinischerhof; Augsburger Hof, good second-class; Deutsches Haus; Marienbad.

Cab Fares in Munich—Droschken, or Einspänner (1 horse), 1 to 2 persons, 50pf. per ½ hour; 3 persons, 60pf. Fiaker, or Zweispänner (two horses), 1 to 4 persons, 1 mark per ½ hour; 5 to 6 persons, 1 mark 10pf.; per hour, 3 marks and 3 marks 40pf. There are also special courses, marked on the tariffs in the cabs. Double fare added after night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.), and 10pf. per ½ hour for lamps. Special fares from the station. Telegraph, Bahnhofs Platz. Post, Max-Joseph Platz.

ROUTE 19.

TRENT TO ROVEREDO, MORI, AND RIVA, 28 MILES.

Railway trains four times a day to and from Roveredo and Mori. Rail from Mori to Riva.

Trent (**Stat.**), see Route 20.

Trent to Roveredo, by railway, 14 miles, passing Calliano half way. The first station is Matarello, then **Calliano**, in the jaws of the pass, the scene of a fierce contest between the French and Austrians. Above the village is the imposing *Castle of Beseno*. Persons proceeding from Botzen or Trent to Verona by Riva see the beauties of the Lago di Garda.

Roveredo (**Stat.**), in the valley of the Lagarina, as the lower part of the Adige valley is called, has about 11,000 inhabitants, and a considerable trade in fruit and silk. It is one of the most prosperous towns in Tyrol. The principal inn, Corona, is most comfortable. Towering above the town, and conspicuous from every part, is the large Castle, with a singular round tower at one of its corners.

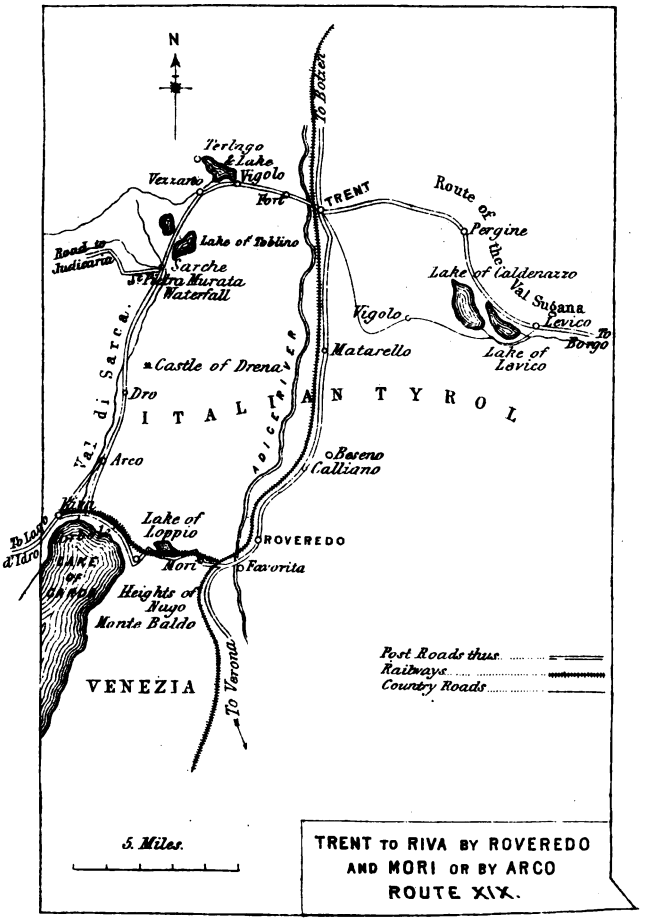
Rail to Riva, on Lago di Garda, by **Mori** (**Stat.**), 3 miles below Roveredo, on the right bank of the Adige, among rocks, which suggested the "Stony Sea" of Dante. (**Ala** (**Stat.**), on the frontier, is 9 miles further.)

Rail from Mori to Riva (opened 1891), 10¼ miles. The line skirts the little Lake of Loppio, above which the ridge of Nago, 873 feet above the sea, and about 660 feet above the *Lago di Garda*, commands a magnificent view. It then crosses the river Sarca, and in about a mile enters **Riva**, which has a splendid situation. *Hotels:* Hotel du Soleil, facing the lake; Hotel et Pension du Lac; Trafellini; Imperial. In the Parish Church of Riva are some frescoes and other paintings of modern artists. Population, 5,400.

Close to the lake, at the entrance to the town, is the large castle called La Rocca, and above the town another, both built by the family of the Scaligers.

The **Lake of Garda** is about 30 miles long, and about 15 miles broad at its lower end. Starting from Riva, the upper end belongs entirely to Tyrol for the first few miles. At the lower end is the fortress of Peschiera, one of the angles of the once famous Quadrilateral. It is placed at the point where the Mincio flows out of the lake, 8 miles from Verona, and 20 miles from Mantua.

There are steamers from **Riva** to **Peschiera** (**Stat.**) six times a week, thence by rail to Venice, Verona, Mantua, and Milan (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). Daily to **Desenzano** (**Stat.**). Steamers to Peschiera take the left, or Venetian, those to Desenzano the right, or Lombard shore. The last much the finest. After leaving



TRENT TO RIVA BY ROVEREDO AND MORI OR BY ARCO

ROUTE XIX.

Riva for Desenzano the steamer skirts tremendous precipices to Limone, the frontier of Tyrol. High on the rocks above the lake is excavated the road to the Lago d'Idro and Iseo.

Tremosine, reached by a steep zigzag path, stands on the very edge of the precipice.

Gardone Riviera, a much frequented resort, with a good hotel.

Salo, a large town in a deep bay. Fine new hotel. At the entrance is a group of islands. Rising above the level plain, at the foot of the lake, is the tower of Solferino, the key of the Austrian position in 1859.

To the right of Desenzano are seen the Cathedral and Towers of Lonato, which gave name to one of Napoleon's battles in Italy. On the opposite shore are the village of Garda and the Heights of Rivoli.

Desenzano—picturesque, but dirty. *Hotels:* Mayer and Posta's Reale. Station on Lombardo-Venetian Railway, half a mile distant.

At **Sermione** *(Sirmio)* are considerable Roman ruins, and an old castle of the Scaligers. On it was the summer residence of the Roman poet, Catullus, who addressed to it his ode, commencing

"Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque
Ocelle."

ROUTE 20.

TRENT TO RIVA BY THE SARCATHAL.

Trent (German, *Trient*; Italian, *Trento*), the Latin *Tridentium*, is one of the most interesting old towns imaginable *Hotels:* Grand Hotel de Trento; Europa; Victoria; *de la Ville. It is in* a beautiful situation, *and has a considerable* trade. The number of its inhabitants is upwards of 21,600. It contains 15 churches, among which the Cathedral and the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore (which has a fine organ) are conspicuous. It was in the latter that the *Great Council of Trent* was held for 18 years, commencing in 1545, and ending in 1563. The church contains a picture of this council, which will be unveiled by the sacristan for a consideration. The Dom, or Cathedral, on one side of the principal square, was completed at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It has two cupolas. The principal door is flanked by lions in dark porphyry. The church contains the grave of the Venetian General, Sanseverino, who was slain in an encounter with the people of Trent, at Galliano, in 1487. To the left of the town stands the noble machicolated Castle of Buon Consiglio, formerly the residence of the archbishops, now an Austrian barrack. Over the Adige lies a singular isolated flat-topped rock, which is now fortified by the Austrians, and completely commands the valley up and down. It is commonly called Dos Trento. The street views in Trent are very striking, and thoroughly Italian in appearance. Museum of Roman, &c., antiquities. The town is encircled by fine old walls and towers. Up to 1855, the river Adige used to sweep round its walls in a beautiful double curve, but, unfortunately for lovers of the picturesque, a new course has been cut for the river, and the old wooden bridge which crossed on one side of the tall square brick tower has been pulled down, and its place is partly occupied by the new railway embankment, which crosses the old course of the Adige.

[When at Trent it will be well for the traveller to take the opportunity of exploring the route of **Val Sugana** (which leads from Trent to Venice, by way of Bassano), as far as the Lakes of Caldenazzo and Levico. To go to Caldenazzo, by Vigolo, and return by Pergine, will take between 4 and 5 hours. The baths of **Roncegno**, 20 miles from Trent, may be reached from Levico. The road descends the valley of the Brenta to Primolano (38 miles), before reaching which the Italian frontier is passed. From this point the traveller may reach Venice by way of the towns of Bassano and Treviso. From Trent to Bassano, 47 miles. Omnibuses run regularly. Rail from Bassano to Venice.]

Einspänner from Trent to Riva, 9 to 10 florins. Zweispänner, about 15 florins. Stellwagen, daily, in about 6 hours; fare, 2 florins.

The road crosses the new bridge over the new course of the Adige, through the suburb of Pie Castello, passes between the mountain range and the huge isolated rock called Dos Trento, or Verruca, and ascends immediately by a narrow ravine, which terminates about 3 miles from Trent, at a new fort, to the summit of the pass (1,640ft.), and turning south-west gradually descends to Vigolo. Above the village a most superb view of the Lake of Terlago and the magnificent mountain ranges beyond. Monte Gazza, 6,515 feet.

3 miles. Vezzano, with 2 inns.

Toblino. An old castle, standing on a promontory in the lake of the same name. The wine called Vino Santo, sold here, is *excellent. The method of rearing silk-worms is worth inspecting.* The inner court of the castle, surrounded by old wooden galleries, is very fine.

At the village of Alle Sarche, the road to the Giudicaria leaves on the right, ascending through a romantic gorge. The Riva road traverses a rocky scene of desolation, caused by landslips, to St. Pietra Murata, and,

4½ miles, Drò. On the mountain side to the left is the large Castle of Drena.

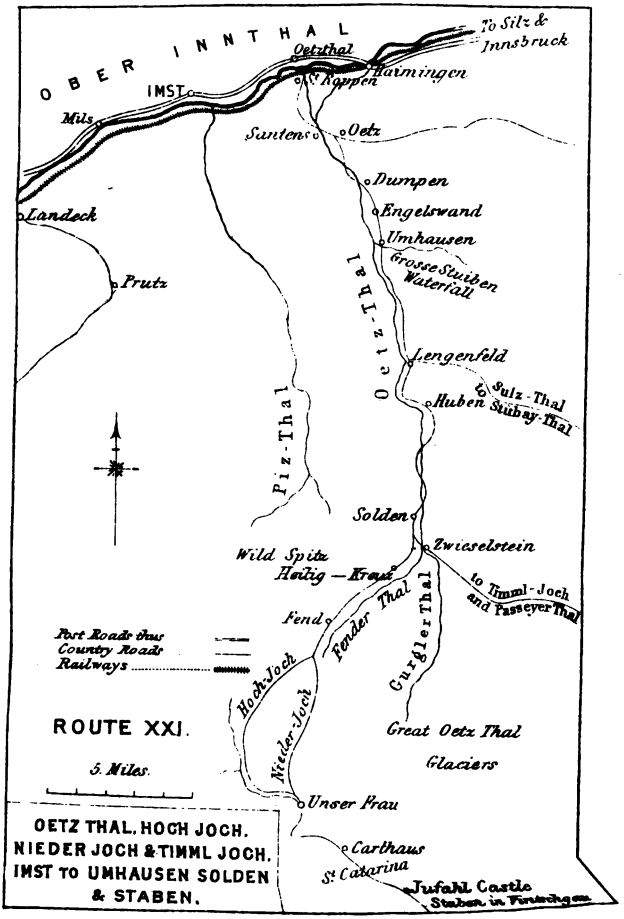
3½ miles. **Arco** (Corona). A large and properous town, with a fine sanitarium for consumptives, and Duke Albrecht's handsome palace. Kurtax for visitors, 2 florins a month.

Riva, 4½ miles, see page 48.

ROUTE 21.

INNSBRUCK TO MERAN *via* THE OETZTHAL BY THE HOCHJOCH OR NIEDERJOCH AND THE SCHNALSERTHAL.

The Oetzthal, for grandeur and variety by far the most interesting valley in the Northern Tyrol, opens into the Oberinnthal between Landeck and Innsbruck. [Those who would like to visit it on foot from Innsbruck may do so by traversing the *Selrainthal*, which opens out below the station of Kematen, 7 miles from Innsbruck. The road lies past Ober-Perfuss to **Selrain** or **Rothenbrunn** (from the colour of the chalybeate spring), 5½ miles from Kematen. At either of these places guides may be procured for the ascent of the Rosskogl. About 1½ hour from Selrain is **Gries**, in the Ober Selrainthal. Here the valley divides. The southern branch is called the *Lisenzerthal*, by which a rather difficult route leads along the Melach by the *Lisenzer Alp*, then under the double-headed Grieskogl (highest


OBER INNTHAL
To Silz & Innsbruck
Oetzthal
Haimingen
IMST
Rappen
Mils
Santens
Oetz
Dumpen
Landeck
Engelswand
Umhausen
Grosse Stuiben Waterfall
Prutz
Oetz-Thal
Lengenfeld
To Sulz-Thal
Huben Stubay-Thal
Piz-Thal
Solden
Zwieselstein
Wild Spitz
Heilig — Kreuz
to Timml-Joch and Passeyer Thal
Fend
Fender Thal
Gurgler Thal
Port Roads thus
Country Roads
Railways
Hoch-Joch
Nieder-Joch
ROUTE XXI.
Great Oetz Thal
Glaciers
5 Miles.
Unser Frau
Carthaus
St Catarina
Jufahl Castle
Staben in Vintschgau
OETZ THAL, HOCH JOCH, NIEDER JOCH & TIMML JOCH, IMST TO UMHAUSEN SOLDEN & STABEN.

summit, 10,638 feet), down to **Gries**, in the *Sulzthal*, and along the Fischbach to **Lengenfeld** (see below).

Along the other valley, called the *Oberthal*, the path runs by St. Sigmund and Haggenthal over the Kühthei Pass to **Kühthei**, thence through the *Stuibenthal*, past **Ochsengarten**, whence it is 2 hours to **Oetz**, see below.]

The best starting point is the station of **Oetzthal**. Conveyances may be obtained from June to October. The carriage road goes as far as Sölden. Pedestrians can reach the hamlet of Ebene in 1 hour. Fall of the Stuibenbach; just before reaching it a path leads up to a romantic gorge.

In half an hour **Oetz** is reached, the chief place, 2,518 ft. above sea, under the Achenkogl (9,866 ft.), with a good inn, Kassel. A stiff climb of 45 minutes leads to the picturesque Piburgersee. From Oetz, past the falls of the Ache, at the foot of an abrupt precipice, and the village of Tumpen, in 2 hours, to **Umhausen** (3,277 feet), with a good inn. Excursion to the grand Stuiben Fall, 1 hour. Instead of returning to the village, the main road may be reached by a short cut, by keeping on the left bank of the brook, before its entrance into the narrow defile of Maurach, through which rushes the foaming Ache. Past several hamlets to **Lengenfeld** (2 hours direct, or 3 hours by the waterfall). The Sulzthal opens to the left, communicating with the Stubaithal and Innsbruck; guide required.

Passing Huben, **Sölden** (4,600 ft.) is reached, dominated by the majestic ice-covered Nederkogel (10,375 ft.). The *carriage road ends here*. Saddle-horses or mules may be had. **Zwieselstein** (1 hour). Here the Oetzthal divides into the *Gurglthal* and the *Fenderthal*. From the entrance of the former the Timblerjoch branches off, leading to Meran in 14 hours by the Passeierthal (Route 7). In crossing the pass the signal-posts must be followed; guide advisable in foggy weather.

The right-hand valley leads direct to **Fend** by Heilig-Kreuz in 4 hours. Turning to the left up the Gurglthal, **Obergurgl** (6,238 ft.), amid grand scenery, is reached in 3 hours. Accommodation at the Curé's house. From here in 8 hours over the Ramoljoch (10,500 ft., guide necessary) to Fend. Before reaching the pass an Alpine inn affords shelter and refreshment.

Fend (good inn) lies at the foot of the Thalleispitze; the scenery is not so grand as at Gurgl, but it forms the best centre for magnificent and comparatively easy Alpine and glacier excursions. The Kreuzspitze (often ascended by ladies) is the most to be recommended, lying as it does in the centre of the grandest giants of the Oetzthal. The Alpine Clubs have done much to facilitate many ascents by erecting club-huts. Reliable guides, officially certified, may be had here in great number.

From Fend to Unsere Frau by the **Niederjoch** (9,847 ft.) or the **Hochjoch** (9,515 ft. Pass in 8 to 10 hours. The latter is the longer by 1 hour, but more interesting and less difficult, and may be traversed by ladies. Guide required; saddle-mules may be had. At the foot of the glacier an inn affords shelter and refreshment. Past Kurzras to **Unsere Frau** (good inns) chief place of the low Schnalserthal; thence in 5 hours,

Karthaus, to **Staben** (*Hotel:* Adler), in the Vintschgau; near which is the castle of Juval. From Staben post-road to Meran (Route 4).

The shortest time for the Oetzthal-Schnalserthal route from Innsbruck to Meran is 2 days; taking early train to Oetzthal station, then extra post to Sölden, horse to Fend (omitting Obergurgl). But it is a pity to hurry through such magnificent scenery, as the accommodation will satisfy all reasonable expectations.

ROUTE 22.

ZELL TO MATREI, STERZING, OR BRUNECK, BY THE DUXERTHAL, ZAMSERTHAL, OR ZILLERTHAL.

At **Zell** (see Route 23) a one-horse carriage can be obtained to Mayrhofen, which is distant about 2 stunden from Zell, and placed just below the point where the main valley of the Ziller splits into four branches. The left-hand branch is called the Zillergrund, and has two main branches, one called the Sondergrundthal, which leads to the right, and is 3 stunden to the Pass of the Hörnli, thence to St. Jacob, in the Valley of Taufers or Ahrnthal, and so on to Taufers and Bruneck, a journey of two good days from Zell; the other leading to the Krimmler Tauern. Guides are advisable, but not indispensable.

The second branch of the main valley, called the Stilluppthal, lies between the Ahornspitz and the Tristenspitz, both of which are conspicuous objects in the walk from Zell to Mayrhofen. At the head of the valley, 4 stunden from Mayrhofen, is the base of the Löffelspitz, 11,108 feet. The third branch is the Zamserthal, to the *right of the Tristenspitz, the stream* issuing from which forms a beautiful cascade, something like Lodore on a large scale, leading in 4 hours to the village of Ginzling; and so over the Pfitscher Joch, 7,300 feet, to the valley of the Pfitsch, by which Sterzing may be reached in one very hard day from Zell. At the head of the Pfitschthal are the glaciers of Stampfl and Furtschagel. The first village is St. Jacob, in that part of the valley called Inner Pfitsch; the next, **Kematten**, the *chief* place in the valley. From it lead two paths —one to the Brenner, easy and pleasant, over the Schlüsseljoch; the other, longer, but also easy, to Vals and **Muhlbach** (**Stat.**), in the Pusterthal, over the Sandjoch. From the head of the valley of Pfitsch to **Sterzing** (**Stat.**, see page 35) is 7 stunden.

The fourth valley, the Duxer, or Tuxerthal, is on the extreme right, and is separated from the Zamserthal by the Längewand. The way to it crosses the river, and in ¾ stunde reaches the village of Finkenberg, to which there is a considerable climb. The view, looking back from Finkenberg towards the Zillerthal and Mayrhofen is the finest in the whole valley. Among the mountains included in it, the Ahornspitz, 9,730 feet, is most conspicuous. The road then traverses the Teufelssteg. To the right a path leads over the meadows to a wooden bridge called the Teufelsbrück, thrown over the valley 100 feet above the torrent. At 1 stunde from Finkenberg the road crosses to the left bank, and in 2½ hours from Finkenberg reaches the hamlet of Lanersbach. From thence to the village of Hinter Dux is somewhat less than 2 stunden. Opposite the village of Hinter Dux, to the left, is the glacier called "Die Gefrorne

Wand" (the Frozen Wall). From Dux the path ascends the Duxerjoch, 7,618 feet, and then descends into the Schmirnthal, from which there is a path by Schmirn village to Stafflach, on the Brenner road, a little above Steinach, about 7 hours from Hinter Dux. Guide not needed for a practised walker. The traveller may, if he prefer it, pass from the head of Schmirnthal, into the Navisthal, and so to **Matrei (Stat.)**, on the Brenner Road, 13 miles above Innsbruck. (Route 11).

ROUTE 23.

JENBACH TO LEND AND LOFER, BY THE ZILLERTHAL, GERLOS PASS, AND PINZGAU.

The **Zillerthal**, which may be pronounced the most beautiful valley of North Tyrol, opens into the Unter Innthal at Strass, a village on the high road from Innsbruck to Salzburg, and about halfway between Schwaz and Brixlegg. The distance from Strass to Zell is 6 stunden. There is a road from **Jenbach (Stat.)**—see Route 18—which crosses the Inn, and after passing by a private road through the Castle of Rothholz joins the post-road a little above Strass. The spires of the village churches are alternately green and red. At Strass the road turns to the right and reaches,

1 st, the village of Schlitters, at the entrance of the Ochsenthal.

¾ st. **Fugen**, a cheerful village, with good hotels: Post; Stern; Aigner. This is the principal place of the lower Zillerthal, with the château of Count Dönhof. The tolerably easy ascents of the Kellerjoch, 7,633 feet, 5 hours, and the Wiedersberger Horn, 6,970 feet, should not be *omitted.*

¾ st. Uderns, a small village in the district of Zell.

½ st. Ried. The Gerloswand, 7,100 feet, which appears to close the valley to the south, is a conspicuous object. The neighbourhood of Ried has often been devastated and impoverished by the Riederbach, a torrent which enters the Ziller valley near Ried.

¾ st. Aschau, a small village.

1 st. **Zell**, the principal place in the Zillerthal, is beautifully situated in the middle of the valley, nearly opposite the Hainzenberg, and divided into two parts by the Ziller, which is crossed by a rough wooden bridge. In addition to the Hainzenberg, and the steep Gerloswand, Zell is close to the Ahornspitze, 9,730 feet, the Tristenspitze, and the ice-covered Ingent, 9,562 feet. The Parish Church, which has a green spire, was built in 1782, and is handsomely decorated with frescoes. The tower has a slight incline to the south. The best hotels are the Bräu and the Post, on the left bank, and the Welschwirth, Greidererer, and Neuwirth, on the right bank. There is singing and zither playing every evening at the hotels.

The road to Gerlos and the Pinzgau goes to the left from the village, passes the hospital founded by the Emperor Franz Joseph for the aged sick, and ascends the Hainzenberg by steep zigzags to the Chapel of Sta. Maria Rast, and then to the village of Hainzenberg. The road is very rough, but is said to be practicable even for wheeled carriages of the country, though it certainly does not look so. The distance from Zell to Gerlos is 4 stunden. Horses may be procured at Zell to the Krimml for 9 florins each.

is high and has lately been raised, having formerly been 8 florins. There is an omnibus daily from Jenbach railway station to Zell. A carriage and pair from Jenbach to Zell costs 10 florins, with one florin for driver.

The inns at **Gerlos** (Alpenrose; Kammerlander) are capable of affording a sufficient dinner, but are not luxurious.

Past Gerlos the road still continues to ascend for some distance. It is an indifferently marked track, through vast dark pine forests, and is by no means to be recommended in bad weather—no uncommon visitant of these regions. The Durlasboden is the highest part of the valley, 4,600 feet above sea.

Five miles above Gerlos is the Hollengenbach, the boundary between Tyrol and Salzburg. From the highest point the Höhe Gerlos, or Pinzgauer Höhe, to Ronach, the highest village in the Pinzgau, or valley of the Salzach, is under 2 miles. From near the summit there is a route to Krimml, over the Pinzgauer Platte. Another, over the Plattenkogel, requires a guide. At **Krimml** is the best accommodation in the Pinzgau, and a waterfall, the finest in the Austrian Alps, formed by the Krimmler Ache, which, rising in the glacier of the Krimmler Tauern, descends in three great leaps into the valley. The height of the three leaps is about 1,400 feet—highest fall, 650 feet; in some points finer than any waterfall in Europe. *Inn:* Waldl; room, 70 kreutzers. Guides, dear. It is best to drive from here to Lend.

On the descent from Gerlos to Wald the spray arising from this great waterfall is distinctly seen. There is a tolerable inn *near* the church at **Wald.** The weather in the upper Pinzgau is very uncertain, and rain is abundant; in fact, as the people there say, "It rains there almost every morning, but is sometimes fine in the evening."

From Krimml to Wald the distance is about 5 miles, and to Mittersill, down the valley, about 14 miles, passing the villages of Neukirchen, Bramberg, and Mühlbach. Near Neukirchen are the Ober and Unter Sulzbach valleys; from the latter can be seen the Gross Venediger, 12,050 feet. The route from Mittersill to **Zell-am-See** (**Stat.**), on the Salzburg-Wörgl line, is dreary in the last degree, the whole valley, by constant inundations of the river, having been reduced to a miserable swamp. At about 2 miles from Zell-am-See the roads divide; that to the left leading to Zell-am-See, and that on the right by a causeway across the swamp to **Brück, Taxenbach,** and **Lend,** all stations on the new line. The road to Zell-am-See skirts the lake, at the north end of which the town is situated.

[At the junction of the two valleys, on an eminence, stands the large castle of Fischhorn. Below Bruck the scenery begins to improve. The lower valley of the Salzach, beyond Lend, is called Pongau. At Lend the road joins that leading up to Gastein.]

It is 10 miles from Zell to **Saalfelden** (**Stat.**)—good inns at both places—and 17 from Saalfelden to Lofer (see page 45). An omnibus runs generally between these places. The excellent inn, Zur Frohnwies, a single house (near the place where the route to Berchtesgaden diverges to the right), is about half-way between Saalfelden and Lofer. A mile from Frohnwies is the extraordinary chasm called the Seisenberg

Klamm. The way to it is indicated by a sign-post at the side of the road to Berchtesgaden. It is well worthy of a visit, which will not soon be forgotten. From Lofer omnibus to **Reichenhall** (page 45).

ROUTE 24.

SALZBURG TO GASTEIN.

By rail to Lend; thence by road.

Salzburg (Stat.), one of the most beautiful towns in Austria, is situated on both sides of the Salzach, 1,320 feet above sea. Population, 27,740.

Hotels: Europa, near the station, large and magnificent; Hotel d'Autriche, on the river near the bridge; Goldenes Schiff, in the Residenz Platz; Erzherzog Karl; Hotel Mohr; Traube; and many more of the second class; room, 1 florin, and more, according to position.

Cabs to Salzburg—one-horse cab, station to town, 60 kreutzers; half day, 3 florins 20 kreutzers; a whole day, 6 florins. Two-horse cab, station to town, 1 florin; half a day, 5 florins; a whole day, 9 florins.

Fares to Königsee, 8 to 12 florins for the day. Marienbad and back (stay one hour), 2 or 3 florins. Furstenbrunnen and back, 2 florins 80 kreutzers, and 4 florins. Hellbrunn or Aigen and back, 2 florins, or 3 florins, &c. (all charges included).

Telegraph and Post next door to Guardhouse, on the Residenz Platz.

On the south side of the Residenz Platz is the Domkirche, completed in the Italian style in 1628. Opposite to it is the Hofbrunnen, a noble fountain. In the neighbouring square is the statue of Mozart, from the designs of Schwanthaler, of Munich. The house where he was born (Mozart's Geburtshaus) has a *Museum* (50 kr.). In St. Peter's churchyard remark the Margarethen Capelle. The Castle, or Hohen Salzburg, was the seat of the prince-archbishops. Fee for tower, &c., 20kr. The state apartments have been newly decorated. From the summit is a fine view of the Untersberg, the valley of Salzach, and the town of Hallein, and the Chateau of Hellbrunn. The Mönchsberg, the ridge which covers Salzburg on the south side, is laid out in beautiful walks.

In the curious Cemetery of St. Sebastian are the tombs of Paracelsus, the physician, and of Mozart's widow, who survived her husband more than 50 years.

At the Palace of the Mirabele, Joseph Haspinger, the famous old Capuchin leader of the Tyrolese, died in 1858, aged 82.

The exterior of the Franciscan Church is a fine example of German Gothic. The interior is disfigured by alterations. The other objects of interest are the Museum; the Summer Riding School, with three rows of galleries, cut in the rocks of the Mönchsberg; the Neuthor tunnel, cut by order of the Archbishop Sigismund, in 1767, and bearing the inscription

"Te Saxa loquuntur;"

and the Capuziner Kloster; the ascent to which is by covered wooden galleries. Beyond the monastery ascend through the woods to Francisci-Schlössl. On the way to it is a fine view of the city.

Those who wish for a more distant excursion can ascend the Gaisberg, 4,220 feet high, a walk of about 5 miles.

Distance from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden, 16 miles. Tram to Drachenloch omnibus to Berchtesgaden.

From Salzburg to Gastein there is a good road; but the rail is mostly taken.

Hallein (Stat.) *Hotels:* Vogl's Bad; Aubäck. Here a halt should be made, to explore the salt-mines excavated out of the Dürrnberg, which may also be visited by ladies, under the direction of the guides. They are rather more interesting than salt-mines usually are. About 3 hours are required; entrance, 3 florins, or for a party, 1 florin 50 kr. each.

The traveller ascends the hill behind Hallein, and enters the mine at the top by a horizontal shaft, 500 yards long. When the mine has been fully explored, by sliding down several inclined planes, he will find himself on coming out at the bottom of the hill which he has climbed, and close to the town of Hallein.

Hallein is about 8 miles from Salzburg. From Hallein to Golling the distance is about 9 miles. The situation of **Golling (Stat.)** is most charming, and the *Inns*—Bahnhof, and Alte and Neue Post—are the best to be found in these mountains.

A path crosses the river by a wooden bridge, and leads over the meadows to the Fall of the Schwarzbach, of considerable height and very beautiful form. Finger-posts all the way. The Upper Fall comes out of a cavern in the rock. Lower down is a natural arch of rock. A path has been constructed to the very top of the fall. This fall is generally supposed to be supplied by a stream which issues from the Königssee, near Berchtesgaden, as once when the latter was low, the water ceased *to flow over the* fall.

At a short distance from Golling, on the way to the Lueg Pass, on the right of the road, are the Oefen, where the Salzach rolls under huge piles of rocks, which have at this point fallen across the stream, covering it in for a great distance. Through chasms in the rocks the river may be seen raging at a great depth below. A finger-post stands at the side of the road, directing to the Oefen. From the Oefen the road descends into the depths of the Lueg Pass, a most romantic defile, protected at its entrance by two small forts built on the precipices flanking it.

The Lueg defile lies between the Hohe Göll on the right, and the Tännen Gebirge on the left, the precipices of each of which are nearly perpendicular. About 9 miles from Golling, the Castle of Werfen, or Hohenwerfen, comes in sight. One mile further is the village of **Werfen (Stat.)**. The view looking back upon the mountains which flank the Lueg is exceedingly grand. About 4 miles from Werfen is **Bischofshofen (Stat.)**, a junction for the railway from Lietzen, Leoben, &c. (coming from Vienna). The next station is **St. Johann im Pongau.** The inns here are numerous and well appointed, and are much better than those at Lend. From here is a very fine view of the valley of the Salzach and of the Tennengebirge, 8,000 feet high. At **Lend (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Stranbinger; Post—the road from Mittersill by Taxenbach (see Route 23) joins the road to Gastein. At the entrance of Lend, the Ache, which descends from the valley of Gastein, makes a picturesque leap over a ledge of rock. Lend lies in the Rauris valley, which is here joined by the valley of Gastein, and the Salzach, or Pongau. Diligence from Lend to Gastein, in about

4 hours. The road to Gastein leaves the Rauris valley, turns sharply to the left, and begins to ascend almost immediately. At about 4 miles distance from Lend it reaches the singular ravine called the Klamm, where the defile is so narrow and steep, that the road is quite hemmed in on each side; in addition, it has often been swept by avalanches. On emerging from the Klamm, the valley widens, and becomes more pastoral in its character. Thirteen miles from Lend is **Hof Gastein**, where travellers can generally get accommodation, if the hotels of **Wildbad Gastein**, 5 miles further on, are full. *Hotels* at Hof Gastein: Moser's; Müller. At Wildbad: Straubinger; Badeschloss; many others (see page 43). Diligence from Lend to Bad Gastein, 21¼ miles, in 4 hours.

The road over the Mallnitzer, or, as it is also called, the Nassfelder Tauern, leads from Gastein to Ober-Vellach, in the Möllthal. The road is practicable for saddle-horses. Thence it is a journey of 2¼ hours to Nassfeld, or the Swampy Field, from which the pass derives one of its names. At the top, 7,920 feet (2½ hours), there is a Tauernhaus, affording, like that on the Rauris Pass (page 43), rough but acceptable accommodation.

The descent to **Mallnitz**, the first village on this side of Kärnthern (Carinthia), takes 2½ hours. Thence a rough carriage road leads in 2 hours more to Ober-Vellach, whence the traveller may either descend to Villach, on the Drave, or if bound for the Southern Tyrol may ascend the valley to **Winklern** (excellent inns, see page 42), and thence cross the ridge called the *Iselsberg to Lienz, higher up the same river.*

ROUTE 25.

SALZBURG TO BERCHTESGADEN, AND EXCURSIONS IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The distance from **Salzburg** (Route 24) to Berchtesgaden is 5¾ stunden=3 German miles.

Steam tramway to the Drachenloch, on the frontier, thence to Berchtesgaden. Omnibus in summer direct from Salzburg to Konigssee.

The tram line passes through the suburb of Nonnthal, and crosses the valley to Groedig and St. Leonhard.

Just before reaching the frontier of Bavaria it enters the defile of the Konigsseer Ache, between the Untersberg and a spur of the Hohe Göll.

Bavarian Frontier, called the Hangende Stein. Austrian and Bavarian custom-houses.

Schellenberg—*Hotels:* Zum Untersberg; Forclle.

Almbach Klamm, a narrow ravine, worth a visit. Rocks 600 to 900 feet high.

The Little and Great Watzmann, the latter 8,990 feet, come in sight.

Berchtesgaden. — *Hotels:* Bellevue; Post, &c.

There are plenty of private lodgings, in some of which meals are furnished at a fixed price. In summer the place is often so full that visitors have difficulty in finding sleeping accommodation. The best situated Pensions are Federmann's, on the Reichenhaller Strasse; and Geiger's, in a most beautiful situation, overlooking the Hinter See Ache, the Watzmann, and the Hochkalter.

Rail from Berchtesgaden to Reichenh

The greatest attraction at Berchtesgaden is the beautiful **Königssee**, about 4½ miles from the town, and which may be reached either by the carriage road or by a path leading from the salt-works by the bank of the river (Ache).

The lake is about 6 miles long, and from ½ to 1¼ mile wide. Prices of boats are fixed by tariff. *Inns:* Gasthaus zum Königssee, on the borders of the lake; and the Schiffimeister's.

A steep and difficult path passes along the left shore of the lake to the Sallet Alp and the Obersee. About half-way there is a ferry across the lake to St. Bartholomä. The Watzmann rises boldly from the right shore, the peak of the Kleine Watzmann towering above St. Bartholomä. St. Bartholomä to the Eiskapelle, a glacier, 2 stunden.

To the Funtensee Tauern, and the Steinerne Meer, 5 stunden. These are somewhat fatiguing.

From the head of the Königssee to the Obersee will take a quarter of an hour. The Obersee is a small green lake amidst grand scenery.

From Berchtesgaden to Frohnwies, on the road from Lofer to Saalfelden (p. 54), is 17 miles. Carriages cost 12 florins. The road descends into the valley of the Hinter See Ache, passes the Wimbach Klamm, lying between the Hochkalter and the Watzmann, and reaches,

6½ miles, Ramsau (good inn, frequented by artists), at the foot of the Hochkalter, 8,595 feet.

7½ miles. Road to the Taubensee and *Reichenhall diverges to the right.*

9½ miles. ***Hintersee,*** *on the lake of the same name (a good little inn).*

The road now passes under the magnificent shattered peaks of the Mühlsturzhorn, 7,470 feet, and reaches,

12½ miles, Hirschbühel, on the Austrian frontier, with a good inn and excellent wine.

15½ miles. On the right of the road, a sign-post indicates the way to the extraordinary ravine called the Seisenberg Klamm; where the Weissbach has cut its way in a deep chasm through fallen rocks.

17 miles. **Frohnwies**—where good quarters may be had at the inn. See p. 54.

The peak of the Greater Watzmann may be ascended with guide from Berchtesgaden. The ascent of the Little Watzmann is very difficult, and rarely attempted.

From Berchtesgaden to the Steinerne Meer and Saalfelden is a difficult day's journey, as follows—Drive to the Königssee, boat to St. Bartholomä, thence to Funtensee by a steep path, ascend Funtensee Tauern, and cross the dreary and waterless desert of the Steinerne Meer. A Guide is indispensable.

ROUTE 26.

SALZBURG TO ISCHL, HALLSTADT, AND GOSAU—THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

From Salzburg to Ischl by road is about 33 miles. Omnibus to St. Gilgen; Steamer to Strobl. In 1893, a direct line of rail was opened, 37½ miles. See next page.

The road from **Salzburg** (see Route 24) ascends steeply, and after 10 miles reaches the post station of Hof. 12 miles. Fuschl See, a lake about 3½ miles long. 15 miles. Fuschl. After passing a defile, a splendid view of the Wolfgangsee (or Abersee) is obtained, with the village of St. Gilgen in the foreground.

18 miles. **St. Gilgen.** *Inn:* Post; not bad. The village is beautifully situated on the lake. Steamers to **St. Wolfgang** and Strobl.

The stations on the rail from Salzburg are **Eugendorf, Thalgau, St. Lorenz** (short line to **Mondsee,** page 60), **Plomberg, Scharfling, St. Gilgen** (above), **St. Wolfgang** (Localbahn), **Strobl,** and **Ischl.** At St. Wolfgang (Localbahn) the steamer should be taken to St. Wolfgang Markt and **St. Wolfgang,** whence there is a mountain rail up the Schafberg (hotel on the top) affording a magnificent view. The rail and road from St. Gilgen to Ischl keep near together.

18½ miles. Lueg. A small place with a few picturesque houses. The road skirts the lake (which on this side is very shallow) for 2 miles, and then leaves it, passing behind a long promontory, which almost divides the lake into two parts. Opposite are the fine precipices of the Schafberg.

27 miles. Strobl. Here the road from Ischl to **St. Wolfgang** diverges to the left.

There is nothing remarkable between this and

Ischl, 37¼ miles. *Hotels:* Kaiserin Elizabeth, the best; Post; Goldnes Kreuz; Stern; Krone, &c. It is most beautifully situated, 1,500 feet above the sea, and is now the most fashionable watering place of Austria. Population, 4,600. The Emperor has a large palace here. There is a Kursaal, and a theatre in the season, when Ischl is much resorted to by the Austrian nobility, as well as by the Emperor. There is a Kurtaxe after a stay of 6 days; ladies half price. Walks in every direction to the neighbouring heights. The other excursions are numerous and delightful.

The most interesting *Excursions* are

(1) *To Gosau and its Lakes,* which will require one long day; but it is better to go to Gosau the first day, sleep there, either at the little inn, Beim Brandwirth or Beim Schmied, and return the next day. The first village on the road is Lauffen, on the Traun, 2 miles from Ischl. 4 miles, Goisern.

Steg, on the Lake of Hallstadt, from which there is a steamer to Gosau-Mühle and Hallstadt many times daily in about half an hour. 6½ miles. Gosau-Mühle Here the road turns up the ravine to the right, and leaves the lake. 7¼ miles Gosau-Zwang. A lofty aqueduct (Soolenleitung), conveys the brine from the salt-mines.

Gosau, 12 miles. Inns: Beim Brandwirth, good; Kirchenwirth.

Three miles further on is the forge of the Gosau Schmied, a little inn, where beds and good fare may be obtained. The *Schwarzreiters* of the Vorder See are not to be despised. Ladies had better sleep at the Brandwirth, as the rooms of the Schmied are rather rough. From the Schmied to the Vorder Gosau See is an hour's walk. The lake is 1½ mile long, and is hardly to be surpassed for grandeur of scenery.

A footpath to the right leads along the lake in 2 hours to the Hinter Gosau See, a deep green lake lying directly under the precipices of the Thorstein.

If the weather is fine, it will be well for the traveller to ascend to the Zwieselalp, 2¼ hours' walk from the Schmied. The view thence is splendid, including the Hohe Göll, the Dachstein, Watzmann

Ewige Schnee, and Gross Glockner. From the Zweiselalp to Abtenau in 3 hours; path marked by guide-posts.

[From Gosau to Abtenau, by the Pass Gschütt, 4 hours to walk, 3 hours by Einspänner; road very hilly.

2½ miles. Russbachsag village. Ascent (easy) of the Gamsfeld, 6,640 feet.

13 miles. **Abtenau** (*Inns:* Post and Ochs) is situated on an elevated plateau, at the head of the Lammerthal. A fine view of the Tennengebirge is obtained from the village. Schwarzbach Falls, worth visiting.

From Abtenau to Golling, by the Lammerthal, is a distance of 11 miles. The forms of the Tennengebirge, to the left of the road, are very picturesque all the way to Golling. Diligence road.

13 miles. **Golling.** *Inns:* Alte and Neue Post, good. See page 56.]

(2) *Ischl to Ebensee*, on the Traunsee, 3 hours. By rail, ½ hour.

Thence by steamer to **Gmunden (Stat.)**, population, 6,500. 1 hour. *Hotels:* Belle Vue; Austria; Goldner Brunnen.

Falls of the Traun, 3 hours. Station: Traunfall. The Traun See is about 8 miles long, and nearly 2 wide. It forms two basins, that of Ebensee being severe in character, like a Scotch loch, and the basin of Gmunden smiling and graceful. Above it rises the Traunstein. Hence to **Schwanenstadt (Stat.)**, on the Kaiserin Elizabeth Railway, in 1¾ hour; and from thence to Linz, by train, about 1 hour.

(3) *By rail through Lauffen and Goisern to Steg, thence Steamer to Hallstadt.*

Hallstadt (population 1.200). *Hotels:* Seeauer; Bellevue. On the banks of the Hallstädter See, which is 5 miles long. Its waters are of a dark hue, and as it is surrounded by high mountains, such as the Dachstein (9,830 feet) and Thorstein (9,665 feet), it has rather a severe aspect. There are many charming excursions, such as to **Saint Wolfgang** (*Hotels:* Hirsch; Weisses Ross) by rail, with the ascent of the Schafberg (see below and page 59), commanding one of the finest panoramas in Germany. Visit the Kessel and Hirschbrunn. Return to Steg and Ischl on the same day. A rail from Ischl to Hallstadt, thence to Aussee, and continued to Lietzen, &c., has been made, and the traveller is now enabled to economise time and see more points of interest, but the road is still the best way.

(4) *Aussee, by carriage.* At **Aussee** the hotels are Hackl; Erzherzog Franz Carl; Erzherzog Johann; and Sonne. The town stands on the Traun, has very large saltworks, yielding 500 quintals of salt per day.

The ascent of the Drachenstein may be made from Aussee; and the Lakes of Alt-Aussee, Grundlsee, Toplitzsee, and Kammersee may also be visited.

(5) *To St. Wolfgang by rail.* Ascend the Schafberg by mountain rail, and sleep there. There is a good inn on the top. Overcoat necessary. The ascent is rarely omitted.

The **Salzkammergut**, the Austrian Switzerland, has 18,000 inhabitants, and an area of about 120 square miles. It contains many charming lakes, and requires 9 to 10 days to be properly explored.

ROUTE 27.

FROM MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY PARTENKIRCHEN.

The distance from Munich to Innsbruck by this route is a trifle more than 90 English miles.

There is a railway from **Munich (Stat.)**, past Starnberg, on the Würm See, thence 16 miles to **Weilheim (Stat.)**, whence a short line of 13 miles leads to **Murnau.**

From Murnau to **Oberammergau** and **Garmisch-Partenkirchen**, 15½ miles. At both these places there is good but rough accommodation in the hotels, and private lodgings can be obtained.

The excursions from Partenkirchen are very numerous. Among them are those to the Eibsee, a small lake, most picturesquely situated under the precipices of the Zugspitz, 9,716 feet; and the ascent of the Zugspitz itself only to be attempted by practised mountaineers.

Omnibus twice a day to **Mittenwald**, 10 miles, the last village in Bavaria, lying close to the Karwändlspitz, 8,259 feet. Post-omnibus to Zirl (15 miles), through Scharnitz, and the defile of the same name, and Seefeld to **Innsbruck.**

At **Zirl**, the road joins Route 2 (see page 18).

ROUTE 28.

AUGSBURG TO FÜSSEN, REUTTE, LERMOOS, AND IMST.

Take the railway from Augsburg to **Buchloe,**

Biessenhofen (about 4 miles beyond the old town of Kaufbeuren), and **Oberdorf**, which is the nearest station to Füssen. There is a *diligence daily* from Oberdorf to Füssen. The road to Füssen lies over an uninteresting country, abounding in peat for many miles. At **Stotten**, a small *Inn:* Post. There is a grand view of the mountains and the Castle of Hohenschwangau, before reaching

Füssen (*Inns:* Mohr; Post), an old Roman town *(Fauces Juliæ)*; above it towers the old Castle of the Bishops of Augsburg, built in 1322; near it the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mang, and the Church of St. Magnus. It is worth while to ascend the Calvarienberg for the view. The *Castle of Hohenschwangau*, which belongs to the King of Bavaria, stands on a lofty wooded hill, and may be reached in about one hour from Füssen. The road to Reutte crosses the Lech, and after passing a waterfall, reaches the Tyrolese frontier, about one mile from Füssen.

Reutte (*Inns:* Post, Zum Hirschen) lies in a plain surrounded by very high mountains. To the west of the village is the *Gacht Pass*, leading to Kempten, past the Gachtspitz.

To the south of the village are the ruins of the picturesque *Castle of Ehrenberg* (destroyed by the French in 1800), which in 1552 detained Maurice of Saxony long enough to enable Charles V. to escape over the Brenner from Innsbruck. The new road passes above the *Ehrenberger Klause*, and rises for about a mile and then descends to *Heiterwang*, near the lake of the same name, visible to the left. It is 9 miles from Reutte to

Lermoos (*Inns:* Post; Drei Mohren). High above the village to the north are the precipices of the Wetterstein-Gebirge and the Zugspitz. The distance to Nassareit is about 11½ miles by

which is most beautiful all the way. After leaving Lermoos, and winding for a while among pine-covered hillocks, it reaches the beautiful little lake called the Weissensee. Seven miles from Lermoos the top of the pass called *Auf der Fern* is reached. After passing the small inn, the new road, constructed in 1856, begins immediately to descend the mountain side in long zigzags. Deep in the valley, and nearly surrounded by a small green lake, are the ruins of *Sigmundsburg*. The road passes the ruins of the Castle of Fernstein, the former key of the pass, on the old road.

Nassereit. *Inns:* Post; *Platzwirth. (See page 18.)

From Nassereit to Imst the distance is 9 miles. The road lies down the Gurglthal (See Route 2), and descends the whole distance. The Tschürgant is a grand object in front.

Imst. *Inns:* Post; Lamm; Sonne. From here it is 1½ mile, past Brennbichl, to the station of Imst (page 18).

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS, PASSES, GLACIERS, AND PLACES, IN TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

M. Signifies Mountain. | G. Signifies Glacier.
P. „ Pass. | L. „ Lake.
T. „ Town. | C. „ Castle.
V. „ Village.

Name.	Situation.	Elevation in feet.
Achensee L	Near Jenbach, Innthal	3,066
Ahornspitz M	Zillerthal, South of Zell	9,731
Ala V	Adige Valley, Ital. Tyrol	497
Ambras C	Near Innsbruck	2,096
Ankogl M	Gastein	10,674
Antholz V		4,286
Anton St. V	Stanzerthal, Arlberg	4,270
Arco V	Valley of Sarca, Ital. Tyrol	301
Arlberg P		5,902
Atzwang V	Near Botzen	1,452
Baldo M (Monte Maggiore)	Lago di Garda	7,212
Barwies V	Near Nassareit	2,693
Bassano T	Route of Val Sugana, Venetia	395
Belluno T		1,256
Berchtesgaden	Bavaria	1,987
Bludenz V	Vorarlberg	1,695
Bodensee, or Lake of Constanz		1,212
Borgo di Val Sugana V	Val Sugana	1,230
Bormio, Baths of V	Valtoline	4,395
Botzen T	Valley of Eisak	859
Branzoll V	Adige Valley	769
Brenner P		4,588
Brenner, Lake of	Brenner Pass	4,303
Brixen T	Do.	1,934
Brixlegg Station	Unter Innthal	1,672
Bruneck T	Pusterthal	2,685
Caldenazzo, Lake of	Near Trent	1,410
Calliano V	Valley of Adige	608
Catarina Santa	Church, near Hafling, above Meran	4,065
Catarina Santa V	Near Bormio	5,457
Cembra V	Cembrathal	2,186
Christberg M	Above Dalaas, Arlberg	4,875
Christoph St.	Do.	5,223
Cles V	Valley of Non	2,293
Coire T	Switzerland	1,890
Como Lake	Lombardy	699
Cortina V	Valley of Ampezzo	4,048
Cristallo, Monte	Cortina	10,942
Dachstein M	Salzkammergut	9,9[illegible]
Dalaas V	Arlberg, Klosterthal	2,[illegible]
Donnsberg C	Near Naturns, Vintschgau	[illegible]

Name.	Situation.	Elevation in feet.
Dornbirn V	Vorarlberg	1,275
Drusus Thor P	Between Valley of Montafon and the Prättigau	7,220
Dumpen V	Oetzthal	2,876
Durnholz V	Sarnthal, Route 8	5,203
Duxerjoch P	From Dux to Schmirn	7,618
Ebnit V	Near Hohenems, Vorarlberg	4,110
Ellmau St. V	Post Station between Innsbruck and Salzburg	2,564
Eppan	Village near Botzen	1,345
Eppan Hoch	Castle near Botzen	2,360
Eyrs V	Vintschgau	2,953
Fend V	Oetzthal	6,205
Feuchten V	Kaunserthal, near Prutz	4,325
Finstermünz P	Ober Innthal	3,720
Flirsch	Stanzerthal	3,770
Fondo V	Valley of Non	3,277
Franzensfeste	Fortress on Brenner	2,418
Franzenshöhe P	Stelvio	7,200
Gaisberg	Brixenthal, North Tyrol	4,200
Gallenkirch V	Valley of Montafon	2,394
Gampen P	From Ultenthal to Valley of Non	5,160
Garda L	Ital. Tyrol	201
Gaschurn V	Valley of Montafon	3,121
Gastein Wildbad	Salzburg	3,430
Gerlos Pass	From Zell to Wald	4,717
Gertrud St. V	Ultenthal	4,949
Gertrud St. V	Suldenthal	6,055
Glockenthurm M	Kaunserthal	10,997
Glurns T	Vintschgau	3,176
Gossensass V	Brenner Pass	3,520
Greifenstein C	Near Botzen	2,445
Grödnerjoch P	Between Grödnerthal and Gaderthal	7,042
Gross Glockner M	Above Heiligenblut, Carinthia	12,455
Gross Venediger M	Windisch-Matrei	12,053
Habichtspitze M	Valley of Stubai	10,746
Hafling V	Near Meran	4,092
Haide, St. Valentin Auf der	Vintschgau	4,695
Heiligenblut V	Carinthia	4,264
Heiligwasser	Near Innsbruck	4,020
Hinter Dux V	Zillerthal	4,839
Hocheder Spitz M	South of Zelfs, Ober Innthal	9,152
Hohe Salve	Worgl	5,985
Hörndl P	From Zillerthal to Ahrnthal	8,366
Imst Markt	Ober Innthal	2,696
Innichen Markt	Dran Valley	3,701
Innsbruck T	Capital of Tyrol	1,882
Kaltern T	Near Botzen	1,380
Karthaus V	Schnalserthal	4,798
Karwändl Spitz		8,249
Kasern V	Ahrnthal	5,300
Kastelruth	Above Valley of Eisak	3,100

Name.	Situation.	Elevation in feet.
Kitzbühel V		2,414
Klausen V	Valley of Eisak	1,694
Klobenstein V	Hill of the Ritten, Botzen	3,955
Kloisterle V	Klosterthal	3,480
Kollman V	Valley of Eisak	1,716
Königspitze M	Suldenthal	12,148
Kreuz Joch P	Sarnthal	6,045
Krimmler Tauern P	From Krimml to Ahrnthal	9,071
Kufstein T	Unter Innthal	1,600
Laas V	Vintschgau	2,850
Laasserspitz M	Do.	10,827
Lana V	Ultenthal	1,881
Landeck V	Ober Innthal	2,640
Latsch V	Vintschgau	2,110
Lebenberg C	Near Meran	1,860
Langenfeld	Oetzthal	3,866
Langmoos V	Above Botzen	3,796
Leonard St.	Passeyerthal	2,388
Lavico	Near Trent	1,657
Lofer V		2,055
Loppio, Lake of	Near Mori, Adige Valley	660
Lorenzen St.	Pusterthal	2,636
Madeser (The Hoch)	Valley of Montafon, East of Gallenkirch	9,255
Mals Markt	Vintschgau	3,370
Maria [illegible]nta	Stelvio Pass	8,153
Maria [illegible]nta V	Münsterthal	4,519
Marmolata M	Cortina	(doubtful) 10,510
Martinswand, the Cavern at	Ober Innthal	2,750
Matrei Markt	Brenner Pass	3,391
Mendola P		4,964
Meran T		1,114
Mezzo Lombardo V	Valley of Non	865
Mittersill V	Pinzgau	2,542
Mittewald V	Eisak Valley	2,531
Mittewald V	Drave Valley	2,950
Nago M (Monte Baldo)	Lago di Garda	6,815
Nasserelt V	Ober Innthal	2,777
Nauders	Finstermünz	4,356
Niederndorf V	Pusterthal	3,784
Obergurgl V	Oetzthal	6,238
Oetz V	Oetzthal	2,518
Ortlerspitz M		12,814
Paul St. V	Lavanthal (Drave)	1,300
Pejo V	Valley of Sole	4,450
Pergine V	Near Trent	1,854
Plangaross V	Pixthal, near Oetzthal	4,484
Rabbi, Baths of	Valley of Sole	
Rabbi, Pass of (Kirchberger Joch)	From Valley of Sole into the Ultenthal	
Reichenhall T	Bavaria	

T—Tyrol.

Name.	Situation.	Elevation. in feet.
Reichenspitz M	Gerlos	10,866
Remspitze M	Matschthal, Vintschgau	10,512
Reschen Scheideck	Vintschgau	4,596
Riva T	Lake of Garda	230
Rosskogl M	Selrainthal	8,660
Rothewand M	North of Dalaas	8,842
Roveredo T	Adige Valley	679
Runkelstein C	Sarnthal	1,410
Saalfelden V	Near Berchtesgaden	2,476
Salzburg T		1,291
Sarnerscharte M	Near Botzen	8,255
Schlern, The M	Near Botzen	8,405
Schönberg, Ober V	Near Innsbruck	3,271
Schönna C	Passeyerthal	1,900
Schrotterhorn M	Sulden	11,150
Schwarzerberger Joch	Stubaithal	10,094
Sentis M	Switzerland	8,215
Sölden V	Oetzthal	4,442
Solstein M	Near Innsbruck	8,649
Sondrio T	Valteline	1,100
Steinach V	Brenner	3,651
Stelvio Pass		9,177
Strub P	Between Tyrol and Salzburg	2,255
Sulden Glacier	Suldenthal	about 6,300
Suldenspitze M	Suldenthal	11,105
Taufers V	Ahrenthal	2,835
Tegernsee V	Bavarian Alps	2,400
Tirol, Castle of	Near Meran	2,100
Toblach V	Pusterthal	3,843
Toblino, Lake of	Near Trent	704
Tofana Monte	Cortina	10,724
Tonale P	Valley of Sole	6,483
Trafoi V	Stelvio	5,079
Trostburg C	Near Kollman, Valley of Eisak	2,040
Tschürgant M	Near Imst	7,545
Ulrich St. V	Grödnerthal	4,058
Umbrail M	Near Bormio	9,954
Umhausen V	Oetzthal	3,399
Unnutz M	Achensee	6,790
Unser Frau V	Schnalserthal	4,760
Venedigerspitz M	Windisch Matrei	12,053
Villach	Near Klagenfurt	1,665
Vorderjoch	Near Immenstadt	3,770
Weisskuge M	Oetzthal	12,270
Wildspitz M	Pizthal	12,390
Windisch Matrei V		3,237
Zeinis P	From Montafon to Paznaunerthal	6,162
Zell V	Zillerthal	1,858
Zirl V	Ober Innthal	2,000
Zugspitz M	Bavarian Frontier	9,715

A LIST OF PLANTS

TO BE FOUND AT VARIOUS PLACES IN THE TYROL IN JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.

Achillea moschata.....Stelvio.
„ tanacetifolia
„ tomentosa..... Spronserthal.
Aconitum lycoctonum Landeck.
„ napellus.....
Adenostylus albifrons Trafoi.
Adiantum capillus Veneris
Ajuga Genevensis
„ pyramidalis.....
Alchemilla alpina
„ pubescens
Allosurus crispus
Andropogon Ischmæmum.....
Anemone pulsatilla Meran.
„ sulphurea Trafoi.
Artemisia lanata
Aspidium lonchitis Innsbruck
Asplenium adiantum nigrum
„ Ruta Muraria
„ septentrionale
„ trichomanes
„ viride
Aster amellus.....
Astrantia major.....Landeck.
Bidens bipinnata Botzen.
Calamintha grandiflora
„ officinalis
Campanula carnica.....
„ cæspitosa
„ pusilla
„ Bononiensis.....
„ rhomboidalis.....
„ latifolia.....
„ trachelium
„ morettiana
„ Raineri
„ glomerata
„ barbata
Carex incurva
„ chordorhiza.....
„ fœtida.....
„ *axillaris*
„ *microstachya*
Carex Vahlii
„ Gaudiniana.....
Cerastium alpinum Trafoi.
Cicendia filiformis.....
Chelidonium majus
Chrysanthemum alpinum Trafoi.
„ montanum..... Passeyer.
Cochlearia brevicaulis
Colutea arborescens
Coronilla varia
Cuscuta monogynia
Cyclamen Europæum Trent.
Cystopteris fragilis.....
„ montanum
Cytisus nigricans
„ austriacus
Dianthus armeria
„ caryophyllus.....
„ monspessulanus
„ silvestris
„ plumarius.....
„ superbus
Doronicum cordifolium.....Trafoi.
Echium Italicum.....
Epilobium Dodonæi
„ montanum
Erythræe centaureum
Euphrasia minima
Euphorbia esula
„ saxatilis
Eupatorium cannabinum.....
Filago Germanica..... Longmoos.
„ minima
Galeopsis versicolor
„ pubescens
Galium saxatile.....
„ pumilum
„ Parisiense.....
Onaphallum carpaticum.....
„ leontopodium Achenaue.
„ luteo-album
„ silvaticum
„ alpigenum
„

Geum montanum Trafoi.
„ inclinatum
„ reptans
Geranium pratense
„ sanguineum
Gentiana ciliata.....Mals.
„ acaulis
„ asclepiadea Trafoi.
„ imbricata
„ prostrata
„ utricolosa
„ campestris
„ obtusifolia.....
„ tenella
Globularia nudicaulis
Gratiola officinalis.....
Gypsophila repens.....
Hedysarum obscurum Finstermünz.
Helichrysum arenarium Passeyer.
Helianthemum oelandicum
Inula conyza.....
„ ensifolia
Lathyrus platyphyllus
Linaria alpina Stelvio.
Linosyris vulgare.....
Malva moschata
„ silvestris.....
Melilotus alba
„ cærulea..... ...
„ officinalis
Oenanthe peucedanifolia
Onobrychis sativa
Ononis spinosa..... ...
„ natrix
Opuntia vulgaris
Oxalis corniculata.....
Parnassia palustris
Phragmites communis
Phyteuma Scheuchzeri..... ..
„ pauciflorum
„ Michelli
Polemonium cæruleum
Polygala amara
Polygonum viviparum
Polypodium dilpestris
„ dryopteris.....
Potentilla argentea
„ inclinata
„ hirta
„ nivea
„ minima
„ aurea
„ dilpestris
„ clusiana
„ caulescens

Prunella grandiflora
„ alba.....
Pyrola rotundifolia
„ Media
Ranunculus lanuginosus Trafoi.
„ glacialis.....
„ alpestris.....
„ crenatus...
Rhinanthus alpinus
Salvia glutinosa.....
Sagina saxoides
Sagina glabra
Saponaria officinalis
„ ocymoides
Saxifraga elatior
„ cæsia.....
„ stellaris
„ hirculus
„ tenella
„ rotundifolia
„ azoides
„ muscoides.....
„ nivalis
Sedum album
„ annuum.....
„ dasyphyllum
„ acre
„ repens
„ reflexum
Selaginella Helvetica
Stellaria cerastoides
Silene inflata.....
„ pumilia
„ rupestris
„ alpestris
„ nutans
Stachys alpina
Teucrium montanum
„ rotundifolium
Trifolium alpinum.....
„ cæspitosum
„ procumbens
Trollius Europæus
Tunica saxifraga
Verbascum thapsiforme
„ nigrum
„ montanum
Veronica spicata
„ alpina.....
„ saxatilis
„ fruticulosa
Viola alpina
„ tricolor.....
„ hirta.....

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY,

&c.



ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late ARMY Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, ARMY Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME of DIARRHŒA."

From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla. *Jan. 5, 1880.*

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London.

DEAR SIR,—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Gt. Russell St., W.C.

Dr. BROWNE discovered the Medicine and invented the word "CHLORODYNE" in 1856.

CONTINENTAL HOTELS, &c.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

HOTEL DU DRAGON D'OR.

CARL ROHMER, Proprietor.

THIS large and well-known Establishment, close to the Kursaal, and opposite the principal Bath Houses, has an excellent reputation for its general comfort, cleanliness, superior accommodation, and very moderate charges. The Proprietor lived several years in England. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Carriages at the Hotel. Arrangements in the Winter season from the 1st October.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

AIX-LES-BAINS. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE.

BUILT IN 1889. FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

RECOMMENDED by the Army and Navy Society. 100 Bedrooms and Private Suites of Apartments. Recently enlarged and improved by a new Main Entrance and large Hall. Opposite the Gardens of the two Casinos. Beautiful situation near the Baths. Largest "Jardin d'Hiver" and public Saloons. Arrangements from 9 francs a day. Lift. Bath Rooms. English Landlady. Swiss Management. **V. PIGNAT.**

GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIQUE.

Elevated Situation, near the Baths. LIFT.

GRAND HOTEL THERMAL IN CONNECTION WITH THE BATHS.

100 ROOMS AND SALOONS. COMPLETELY REBUILT. LIFT.

RICHARD and GARCIN, Proprietors of Hotel Britannique, Cannes.

AJACCIO (Island of Corsica).

CORSICA, The Winter Switzerland.

AJACCIO.

The Mediterranean Cowes of the Future. Quiet, Retired, Historic.

THE

CYRNOS PALACE HOTEL.

English Comforts and Sanitation. Newly Built and luxuriously Furnished.
Choice Cellar and excellent Kitchen.

MAGNIFICENT ORANGE GARDEN. LOGGIAS FOR LUNCHEONS & DINNERS.

SPECIAL FEATURE:

THE VANITY FAIR, BILLIARD AND SMOKING LOUNGE.

EMIL EXNER, Proprietor.

Also Hotel Royal et de Saussure, Chamounix.

ALAGNA (Sesia) Italy.

ALAGNA (Sesia). **GRAND HOTEL.**

1,200 METRES ALTITUDE.

AT the foot of the Mount Rosa. Splendid Panorama. Opposite the great Waterfall of Otro. Magnificent Promenades in the Pine Forests. Centre of excursions to Gressoney, Macugnaga, Zermatt, Fobello, etc. Railway: Novaro-Varallo. **Irreproachable house in every respect.**

Corresponding House: **Grand Hotel de l'Europe,** at Turin.

ALGIERS.

HOTEL KIRSCH

(MUSTAPHA SUPERIOR).

LARGE FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Full South. Splendid situation overlooking Town and Bay of Algiers. Every modern comfort. English Billiard Table. Moderate Terms.

Omnibus to Trains and Steamers. **T. KIRSCH, Proprietor.**

AMIENS.

GRAND HOTEL DU RHIN.

PLACE ST. DENIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, highly recommended, situated near to the Railway Station and Cathedral, affords every accommodation. Beautiful Apartments and Airy Bedrooms. Private and Public Saloons. Warm Baths. Large Garden. Omnibuses to and from each Train. English Interpreter. **JAMES MENTHA, Proprietor.**

AMSTERDAM.

AMSTEL HOTEL

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN TOWN.

Patronized by the highest class of English Travellers.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO FAMILIES.

Every Modern Comfort* combined *with Moderate Prices.



AMSTERDAM Continued.

BRACK'S DOELEN HOTEL.

THIS First-class Hotel is situated in the centre of the Town. Open view on the River Amstel. Patronised by the highest class of English and American Families. Luxuriously furnished. Every modern comfort and convenience.
Telegraphic Address: "Doelen, Amsterdam." H. F. HAHN, Proprietor.

ANTWERP.

GRAND HOTEL.

THIS magnificent newly built Hotel is the finest and largest in town, with a central situation between the Cathedral, Picture Gallery, and Boulevards. TWO HUNDRED ROOMS & SALOONS. Sitting, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Fitted Dark Room for Amateur Photographers.
BATHS ON EVERY FLOOR. HYDRAULIC LIFT.
Omnibus of the Hotel meets every Train and Boat.
J. LAUWENS, the same Proprietor as Hotel de l'Europe.

ARCACHON.

GRAND HOTEL.

THIS important establishment has been entirely restored by the new Proprietor. Every desirable comfort will now be found in the house. Excellent Cuisine, well furnished rooms and apartments. Large Music and Conversation Saloons. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant à la Carte. Winter Garden (250 metres). Caloriferes heating the Hotel all through. Hot and Cold Baths. Perfect hydrotherapy. Steamers and Boats for excursions, belonging to the house. Lawn Tennis. Twice a week Concerts or Balls organised by the direction in the saloons of the Hotel. Postal and Telegraphic Address: FERRAS—ARCACHON. B. FERRAS, Dr., Proprietor.

ATHENS.

ATHENS (GREECE).

HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE,

FIRST CLASS. E. LAMPSA, Proprietor.

Special Office in the Hotel for Railway and Steamship Tickets, also Post Office.

BARCELONA.

GRAND HOTEL

RAMBLA. Formerly "Des Quatre Nations." RAMBLA.

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONFORTABLE.

The Hotel is the Sleeping Car Agency.

BADEN-BADEN.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

NEAREST TO THE

CONVERSATION HOUSE

AND

NEW VAPOUR BATHS

(FREDERICSBATHS).

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

Now surrounded by its own beautiful Park.

HOLLAND HOTEL

With Dependence "BEAU-SEJOUR."

Open all the year.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Special arrangements for a prolonged stay.

PENSION.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 1 AND 6 O'CLOCK.

HYDRAULIC LIFT IN BOTH HOUSES.

A. ROSSLER, Proprietor.

Branch Hotel: HOTEL EDEN, PALLANZA (LAGO MAGGIORE).

BADEN-BADEN.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE

HIGHLY-REPUTED and well patronized First-class Family Hotel, combining every modern comfort with moderate charges. Beautiful situation in the most elegant part of Baden, at the entrance of the Lichtenthal Allee, facing Promenade, Theatre, and Conversation House.

Lift. Baths. Electric Light throughout.

LARGE GARDEN, COVERED RESTAURANT TERRACE,

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Arrangements (Winter Pension). New Proprietor, ADOLF DURINGER,

Formerly Kurhaus, Kreuznach, and Mena House, Cairo.

BRANCH HOUSES:

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, GENEVA; HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS, MENTONE

BADENWEILER.

BADENWEILER IN BADEN.

HOTEL SOMMER

(AND HOTEL KARLSRUHE).

First-class House. Beautifully situated, with Mineral Water Springs (Einzelbader).

LAWN TENNIS. LARGE PARK.

Omnibus meets principal Trains at the Mulheim Station.

FREIBURG IN BREISGAU, BADEN.

HOTEL SOMMER ZUM ZŒHRINGER HOF

First-class Hotel, near the Railway Station, situated in the centre of a beautiful garden, commanding magnificent view.

Both establishments have large Dining, Reading, & Billiard Rooms. Excellent Cooking. Fine Wines. Moderate Prices.

SOMMER BROTHERS, Proprietors.

BASLE.

BASLE.—HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF—BASLE.

THIS Beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated, opposite the Central Station. **It has been entirely refurnished and fitted with the most recent improvements.** Vast Terrace. **Lift.** Highly recommended. Terms moderate. Managed by the New Proprietor.

E. J. GOETZINGER.

BELLAGIO, ON THE LAKE OF COMO (ITALY).

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

HYDRAULIC LIFT and ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTELS to be found on the Italian Lakes. The Proprietor spares no effort to give satisfaction to his visitors. It is magnificently situated on the heights in the midst of extensive gardens overlooking the two Lakes. English Divine Service is held in a Chapel belonging to the Hotel Grande Bretagne.

A. MEYER, Proprietor.

BERLIN.

GRAND HOTEL DE ROME,

Unter den Linden, 39, opposite the Royal Palace.

THIS old, reputed, first-class Hotel, has the best situation in the Town, close to all the principal sights and Royal Theatres. Lately re-furnished throughout. Splendid Restaurant, looking out over the "Linden." "Cafe." Drawing Room for Ladies. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hote. Electric Light. Newspapers in all Languages. Omnibus at Stations. Moderate Charges.

Proprietor: ADOLPH MUHLING, Purveyor to the Imperial Court.

BERNE.

BERNERHOF HOTEL.

THIS beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated in the town, at two minutes' walk from the Station, and close to the House of Parliament. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, with a large terrace, and commands a full view of the Alps. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Parlours, Reading Saloon, &c., make it the most desirable residence for English Families and Single Travellers. Reduced prices for protracted stays and in Winter season. **Lift. Electric Light.**

BIARRITZ.

HOTEL DU PALAIS,

FORMERLY the Residence of the EMPRESS EUGENIE, is now open as a First Class Hotel. It stands in its own grounds, with a Terrace on the border of the Sea. The finest position in Biarritz. Perfect English Sanitary Arrangements. Lawn Tennis. Golf Club adjacent to the Hotel. **Proprietor: C. DIETTE,** from the Berkeley Hotel, London, W.

BISKRA (Algeria).

ROYAL HOTEL, BISKRA.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

In the best situation of Biskra. Full South view over the Desert.

Most perfect Sanitary arrangements. Pension from 10 francs a day.

BLOIS (FRANCE).

GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.

***Very comfortable* Table d'Hote and private Dinners.**

PARTMENTS for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois. Comforts' English sp

Carriage for visiting Chambord and the environs. Omnibus at the Station.

BONN.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.

LIFT. ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE. LIFT.

European Reputation. 200 Rooms and Saloons.

SITUATION without equal, facing the Rhine, Seven Mountains, the Park, Landing Pier, and Railway Station. Extensive English Gardens. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Ladies Saloon. American, French, and English Newspapers. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Special Omnibuses belonging to the Establishment to and from all Trains and Steamers. Moderate charges. Advantageous arrangements for a prolonged sojourn. Pension Highly recommended. Table d'Hôte at 1½ and 6 o'clock. **C. BIERINGER-VOGELER, Manager.**

BORDEAUX.

GRAND HOTEL

(HOTEL de FRANCE et de NANTES, réunis).

Only First Class Hotel, full south, patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TELEPHONE, latest system, communicating with PARIS.

CALORIFERE HEATING DAY AND NIGHT.

TABLE D'HOTE. RESTAURANT.

LADIES' ROOM. READING and SMOKING ROOMS.

BATH ROOM ON EACH FLOOR.

Situated opposite the Grand Theatre, the Prefecture, the Exchange, the **Bank** of France, and the Port. Saloons and 90 Rooms from 3 francs upwards; in Pension £3 2s. a week.

Mr. PETER'S magnificent Cellars under the Hotel, containing **80,000 bottles**, can be visited at any time in the day; he is also Proprietor of the **Domaine du Phenix**, and Purveyor of Wine and Liqueurs to H.M. the Queen of England. He sells this article in small and large quantities, in bottles or in wood, in full confidence.

Vve. LOUIS PETER.

HOTEL DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

ADMIRABLY situated in the centre of the Town, Highly recommended. Rooms with Electric Light from 2 shillings upwards. Restaurant: Breakfast, 4 frs.; Dinner, 5 frs., wine included. In Pension from £2 16s. a week.

GRAND HOTEL RICHELIEU.

Very Comfortable Establishment. Most Central Situation.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TABLE D'HOTE: Breakfast, 3 frs.; 3 frs. 50c., wine included. **Restaurant at fixed prices, 4 frs. and 5 frs., wine included.** *Rooms* from 2 shillings upwards.

QUEUILLE and DARIO, Proprietors.

BORDIGHERA.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, highly recommended to English Families. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. English Church close to the Hotel. Large Garden. Furnished Dark Room for Photographers. Moderate charges. Omnibus to all trains and to Ventimiglia Station if requested. J. KUNZLER, Proprietor and Manager.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL AND BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
Situated near the RAILWAY STATION and STEAMERS.
MME. VVE. SAGNIER CHRISTOL, Proprietress.

LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS (France).

VILLA MEDICIS.

A. SENNEGY,
Proprietor & Manager.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, near the Baths. Apartments for Families. Best Sanitary arrangements. Rooms from 5 fr. to 11 fr. Renowned Cuisine. Service à la Carte. Pension from 7 fr. to 9 fr. Arrangements for special regimen, according to medical advice.

Electric Light. Telephone.
English spoken.



BRUGES.

GRAND HOTEL DU COMMERCE.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, highly patronised by English and American Travellers. This historical house (the old seat of the famous Guild of the Brokers and the Commercial Court) is the largest and oldest First-class Hotel of Bruges, and offers to Families and Single Travellers well furnished and airy apartments, excellent cooking, and good wines. Every comfort. Fine Garden. Special Omnibus at the Station. Telephone. C. VANDENBERGHE, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

PLACE ROYALE.

THIS unrivalled Establishment, overlooking the Park, the Place Royale, and the Rue Royale, has been considerably enlarged and embellished by the present Proprietor, Mr. E. DREMEL. Public Saloons, Reading, Smoking, and Bath Rooms. Spacious Terrace Garden overlooking the whole park. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel. Rooms from 4 frs. 50 c., including Electric Light. Otis Electric Lift.

HOTEL DE FLANDRE.

PLACE ROYALE.

LODGING, inclusive of attendance and electric light, from 7 frs. per day. First Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; Luncheon, 4 frs.; Table d'Hôte, 5 frs.; Pension: Bedroom, attendance, light, and three meals daily, from 15 frs. 50 c. per day. Public Saloons, Billiards, and Bath Room. Electric Light. Lift. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage.

GRAND HOTEL GERNAY.

BOULEVARD BOTANIQUE. Close to the Station for Germany, Holland, France, Spa, Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges. The Waterloo Coach passes before the Hotel every morning. Charges moderate. **Baths in the Hotel. Telephone.**

Dark Room for Photographs.

BUDAPEST.

GD. ROYAL HOTEL.

ONE OF THE BEST ON THE CONTINENT,

The Newest, Handsomest, and Largest in the Capital of Hungary.

SCIENTIFIC SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS. MODERATE CHARGES INCLUDING LIGHT AND ATTENDANCE.

THE HOTEL FOR ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

E. J. GLÜCK, Manager.

CAIRO.

NEW GRAND HOTEL—Cairo.

SPLENDID first-class Hotel, situated opposite the Esbekieh Garden, the Opera Theatre, the English Telegraph and Egyptian Post Offices. Conversation Room, Ladies' Room, Arabic Saloon, Smoking Room, Oriental Bar, Lawn Tennis. Magnificent Gardens surrounding the Hotel. The New Hotel is the only one in Egypt that, by its splendid situation, its salubrious air, its luxurious and tasteful installation, its excellent French Cooking, is able to afford to travellers every comfort they are accustomed to meet with in the first Hotels of Europe. TERMS:—15 to 20 francs per day, Pension, Board, and Service, according to the Rooms. Special arrangements for Families. Omnibus to all Trains.

Interpreter. Ascenseur—Lift. Electric Light. P. MAYER, Manager.

CALAIS.

TERMINUS HOTEL (Gare Maritime)

Opposite the Steam Packet Pier. Baths. Post and Telegraph Offices.

CENTRAL HOTEL (Gare Ville).

***Situated in the centre of the Town.* First Class Hotel. Post and Telegraph Office. *Electric Light.* Moderate Charges.**

CANNES.

GRAND HOTEL du PAVILLON

CANNES. WEST END, near CHRIST CHURCH.

THIS RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, entirely renewed and refurnished, now with Lift. Electric Light throughout. Baths, Caloriferes, &c. Best and Sons' regular declaration. Full South, splendid view of Sea and Esterel Mountains. Beautiful Garden. Best Heme for Winter. Terms and Pension most reasonable. Tariff on application. Kept and Directed by P. BORGO, formerly of the Europe, Turin.

CARLSBAD.

ROSCHER'S HOTEL.

Goldener Schild and zwei deutsche Monarchen.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, finest position in Town. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Concert Garden. Large Promenade Garden. Splendid Dining Room with extensive glass Verandah. Café with Newspapers in every language. Weekly, two concerts by the Concert Orchestra. Baths. Electric Light. Lift. Telephone. Carriages Omnibus. **F. ROSCHER, Proprietor.**

CHAMOUNIX.

HOTEL ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, splendid free situation, with a large Park and Garden in full view of Mont Blanc. Excellent Telescope for free use of visitors. **Electric Light. Baths. Rooms from 3 francs. Pension from 9 francs. Special Arrangements.**

E. EXNER, Proprietor and Manager. Mrs. EXNER is English.

Same Proprietor: Cyrnos Palace Hotel, Ajaccio (Corsica).

COBLENCE.

GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE,

First Class Hotel. Lift.

COMMANDING a splendid view of the Rhine and the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein, and close to the landing place. It deserves in every respect the patronage of English Families and Single Travellers. Good attendance. Excellent cooking. Choice Wines. Hot and Cold Baths. Elegant Carriages in the Hotel. Moderate charges. **H. HOCHE, Proprietor.**

COLOGNE.

HOTEL DISCH,

THIS WELL KNOWN FIRST CLASS HOTEL most centrally situated, close to the Cathedral, near the Central Station, and the Quay of the Rhine Steamers. 200 lofty, airy Rooms and Saloons; 300 Beds. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Caloriferes in winter. Excellent Kitchen. Large Stock of Choice Wines, wholesale.

THE GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE

IS the No. 4, distilled strictly according to the original prescription of the inventor, my ancestor, by the most ancient distiller

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Julichs-Platz, No. 4.

CONTREXEVILLE (Vosges.)

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ETABLISSEMENT.

FIRST-CLASS, the only one in the Park of the Establishment. Baths. Douches adjoining the Hotel. Large and Small Apartments. Rooms from 4 frs. Table d'Hote and Restaurant à la Carte.

FELIX PETIT, concessionary; Co-Proprietor of the Mirabeau, Paris.

CORFU.

GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE and BELLE VENISE,

CORFU.

The Finest First-class Hotel in Corfu. Especially Patronised by English and American Families.

10 to 20 per cent. discount allowed to Members of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, London. JEAN GAZZI, Proprietor.

DRESDEN.



VILLA GORI-

HOTEL DE FAMILLE ET PENSION.

MOST Central. Corner of Lüttichaustrasse, 31, and Sidonienstrasse, 22, few steps north of Station. More private and homelike than Hotels generally, with the same advantages. Rooms very comfortably furnished, excellent beds, very liberal table. First-class Cuisine. Baths. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Terms very moderate.

ENGELBERG.

KURHAUS HOTEL & PENSION TITLIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated in the Valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Room. Large Conversation Saloon with Veranda. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Music Saloon. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Warm and Cold Shower Baths. English Chapel in the garden. Good attendance. Moderate charges.

ED. CATTANI, Proprietor.

FAULENSEE-BAD (Lake of Thoune) Switzerland.

FAULENSEE-BAD. **HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Above Spiez. Lake of Thoune. (2,630 feet above Sea).

LATE RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND. Commanding a splendid view of the Lake. Beautiful situation close to the Forest. Fine Garden and Park. English comfort. Moderate charges. E. JAEGGI, Proprietor.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Frankfort on Main.

HOTEL de RUSSIE.

Electric Light. Lift. Caloriferes. Opposite the Central Railway Station.
First-class Hotel. Every Modern Comfort.
CHARLES FRANK, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. FIRST CLASS.

Opposite the Central Railway Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and Central Steam Heating in every room. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Splendid position. Lift. Baths. Moderate charges; Service, Light, and Heating included. Telephone 1260. First-class favourite House for English and American Families. The only Hotel on the Station with ground-floor Rooms and Apartments
Proprietor: R. GERSTENBRAND.

FREUDENSTADT (Germany).

FREUDENSTADT (2,600 feet above Sea).

BLACK FOREST HOTEL.

Railway Line—Stuttgart, Offenburg, Strasburg.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, surrounded by a very beautiful Park. Comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons. Water and Milk cures. Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect. **Central Residence for Excursions.** Carriages at the Hotel. **Moderate** charges. Pension. ERNEST LUZ, Junior, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

LIFT. # HOTEL DE LA POSTE. LIFT.

THIS HOTEL, with the best sanitary arrangements, is situated in the finest part of the Town, close to the General Post Office, the principal Bankers, and the New Opera House. Fine view. Well recommended to Families and Single Gentlemen for its great comfort and very moderate charges. Table d'hôte at 12-15 o'clock, 3 frs. 50 c., at 5-30 o'clock, 4 frs; Supper at 7 o'clock 3 frs., wine included. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. 100 well furnished Bedrooms, from 2½ to 4 frs., Electric Light included. Central Steam-heating. Pension from 7 to 10 frs. a day. Telephone.
CH. SADLIER, Proprietor.

GENEVA. # HOTEL BRISTOL.

10, Rue du Mont Blanc, near English Church.

MOST comfortable family Hotel. Every modern convenience. New sanitary arrangements. Electric Light in every room. Lift. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. No extra charge for light and attendance. Arrangements for Pension.
J. CURTET-HUGON, Proprietor.

GERARDMER (Vosges), France.

GRAND HOTEL du LAC.

(1st June till 30th September). FIRST CLASS.

The only one with a Large Park and a Splendid View on the Lake

Lift. Telephone. Baths at every Floor. Lawn Tennis. Billiards.
Interpreter. Camera Obscura. Manager: DURAZZO.

GLION.

GRAND HOTEL DURIGHI VAUDOIS GLION.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, enlarged and entirely renewed, with the best comfort· 150 Rooms. One of the finest situations in Switzerland. Central Heating· Moderate Charges. Open all the year.

F. RIECHELMANN, Proprietor.

HOTEL PENSION BELLEVUE.

NEWLY ERECTED. ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL.

LARGE TERRACE commanding an unequalled view over the Lake, the Rhone Valley, and the Alps. Most reasonable rates. Covered Verandah and Promenoir. Baths and douches in the Hotel. Highly recommended to English and American Families.

PAUL WEIBEL, Proprietor.

THE HAUGE.

PAULEZ' HOTEL (LIMITED). THE HAGUE.

THIS FIRST RATE HOTEL, situated in the quietest quarter of the City, in the vicinity of the Opera, Museums, and Royal Park; cannot be too highly recommended for its accommodation, the excellence of its Table d'Hote and Wines, added to the attention and civility shown to travellers. "Restaurant à la Carte" at any hour. Splendid Reading and Dining Rooms. The only Hotel with Lift (ascensor). Electric Light all through the Hotel. Bath. Carriages. Moderate Charges. Arrangements made during the Winter Season.

HOMBOURG-LES-BAINS.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

ONE OF THE BEST IN THE TOWN, WITH DEPENDENCE "VILLA AUGUSTA" SITUATED IN THE EXTENSIVE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL.

Best position near the Kurhaus, the Springs, the Bathing Establishments, and Lawn Tennis Courts. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Splendid Dining Room with covered Verandahs.

HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Large Shady Garden, 4,500 square yards, attached to the Hotel.

BEST ENGLISH & FRENCH COOKING. FINEST OPEN AIR RESTAURANT.

In the early and late part of the Season (May, June, September, and October) arrangements are made at very moderate prices.

F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.

Purveyor to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

INNSBRUCK.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

One of the Largest and most Elegant Family Hotels of the Town,

OPPOSITE THE STATION.

More than a Hundred Rooms and Saloons, furnished with every luxurious comfort, and

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LIFT TO EACH FLOOR.

LARGE DINING ROOM CONSTRUCTED IN EMPIRE STYLE,

(A Curiosity of the Town),

FURTHERMORE LADIES' SALOONS.

READING, SMOKING, & RESTAURATION ROOMS.

RENOWNED GOOD COOKING.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY AND FOREIGN WINES.

Moderate charges from 15th OCTOBER to 1st MAY.

BRANCH HOUSE: Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth at Zell-am-Sea.

INNSBRUCK is especially recommended by Prof. Dr. Jaccond, of Paris, for beneficial effects of its climate on weak constitutions both in Summer and Winter. It has a renowned University and offers great educational advantages. Splendid Skating in Winter. Turkish, Vapour, and Salt Swimming Baths. Very frequented Winter Station at low altitude.

HOTEL TIROL.

FIRST Class Establishment near the Station. Over 150 elegantly furnished Rooms. Reading, Smoking, Retiring Rooms. Baths. Fine Garden. **Electric Light.** Lift. Special arrangements for protracted stay, and extremely moderately Pension. Winter terms. **Illustrated Pamphlet free on application. CARL LANDSEE, Propr.**

INTERLAKEN.

INTERLAKEN. TERMINUS HOTEL.

CENTRAL STATION. SCHAETTI BROTHERS, new Proprietors.

FINEST SITUATION. Moderate Prices. Pension. Furnished with *modern comfort.* Electric Light. Bath Room. Dark Room for Amateur Photography. *Sanitary Arrangements.* Buffet at the Station.

KREUZNACH (or, CREUZNACH).

ROYAL HOTEL AND ENGLISCHER HOF.

THE largest and finest Hotel, with every modern comfort at very moderate charges. Large Garden. New Marble Baths. Lift. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Post and Telegraph Office in the Hotel. Omnibus at both Stations—Kreuznach Town and Kreuznach Bath.

Manager: OTTO AESCHLIMANN, *Formerly at the Kursaal Mylius (Engadine) and Grand Hotel Mont Fleury, Cannes.*

KNOCKE-SUR-MER (Belgium).

GRAND HOTEL de KNOCKE

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. Splendidly situated facing the Sea. Unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, combined with moderate charges. 200 splendid Bedrooms with Saloons. Billiards. Reading Room. Terrace. Playgrounds. Omnibus at the Station. The latest English Sanitary Improvements.

LYONS.

LYONS.

BEST HOTEL IN FINEST SITUATION.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

The most popular and fashionable.

MACON.

GRAND HOTEL de l'EUROPE.

SPECIAL House for families and Tourists, five minutes from the Station. This large establishment, the best of the town, situated in the valley of the Saône, offers a magnificent panorama including Mont Blanc. East situation. Moderate charges. Interpreter. Connected with the "French Automobile Club" and Touring Clubs of France. Mineral essences for self-moving carriages to be had. Telephone. Moderate terms. Sole correspondent for Macon of Cook's Agency. On arrival at Macon, wire for the omnibuses of the Hotel, always in attendance for every train. Travellers should not listen to Agents within or outside the Station, inviting them to go elsewhere.

GRAND HOTEL de FRANCE et des ETRANGERS.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, the most frequented by Families and Tourists. *situated opposite the Station.* The only one wanting no Omnibus. Porters at every train. *English comfort.* Large choice of fine and ordinary wines of Macon and Burgundy. *English spoken.* DUPARLOUP, Proprietor.

MADEIRA—(Funchal).

REID'S HOTELS

ESTABLISHED 1850.

By appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

REID'S NEW HOTEL & ANNEXES.—Situated on the Cliffs to the West of Funchal, on the New Road overlooking the Sea, grand view of the Mountains. Sea Bathing and Boating.
SANTA CLARA HOTEL.—"Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal, fine view of the Mountains and Sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*
MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.—In sheltered central position.
HORTAS HOTEL.—German spoken.
These FIRST CLASS HOTELS afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and Choice Wines. Tennis Courts, large Gardens, Baths, Reading and Smoking Rooms. English and German Newspapers. Billiards. The SANITARY arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.



Telegrams: **"REID, FUNCHAL."**

Pamphlet Free of Passmore, 124, Cheapside; "Hotel Tariff Bureau," 96, Regent Street, London; and J. and H. Lindsay, 7, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; or Wm. Reid, Madeira.

MADRID.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. THE ONLY FRENCH HOTEL IN MADRID.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATH. COURIERS. CARRIAGES. ELECTRIC LIFT.
J. CAPDEVIELLE, Proprietor.

MARSEILLES.

GRAND HOTEL.

Ex-Grand Hotel de Marseille. On the Cannebiere Prolongée and Rue Noailles, 26 and 28.

THIS well-known charming **First Class Hotel**, the nearest to the Station, is delightfully situated in the most central part of the Town. Specially patronized for its unrivalled magnificent position, by the highest class of society, and honoured by the stay of H.M. the late Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., H.M. George I., King of Greece, H.M. Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brasil, H.H. M.M. King and Queen of Portugal, H.M. Don Alfonso XII., King of Spain, etc., etc.

Telegraphic Address:
GRAND HOTEL—MARSEILLES.
B—Continental, 97.

KARL DOTTIN & Co.,
Managers and Proprietors.

MENTONE (Alpes Maritimes).

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE

(NEAR TO THE CARAVAN STATION).

THIS elegantly constructed and beautifully furnished Hotel enjoys a high reputation for its great comfort. **Smoking Room and Baths. Arrangements for Families.**

Known for its excellent Cuisine. Charges moderate.

The Hotel is under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor,

Mr. CHARLES BERNARD (Swiss).

MILAN.

MILAN. # HOTEL de l'EUROPE.

CORSO VICTOR EMMANUEL, 9, 11, full south, near to the Cathedral, the Scala Grand Theatre, Victor Emmanuel Passage, Post and Telegraph Office. Quiet Rooms facing the Garden. "Table d'Hôte" and "Restaurant." Reading Saloons, Smoking Room, and foreign Newspapers. Hydraulic Lift to each floor, Central Steam-heating apparatus, and Electric Light in all the Rooms. Omnibus at the Station. Moderate charges. Pension. Cook's Coupons accepted.

E. MARCIONNI, Proprietor.

HOTEL DU NORD.

MODERN, first-class English Hotel, conveniently situated on the Central Railway Square. Large Garden. Open and best position. Lift. Electric Light and central Steam heating in all rooms. Winter Garden. Restaurant. Moderate terms. Room, light, and attendance, 2frs. 50c. Cook's Coupons accepted.

V. COLLEONI, Proprietor. **CH. GALLIA, Director.**

BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS.

In the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station.

NEW; expressly built for an Hotel with all modern improvements. Situated in the healthiest part of the Town. Pleasant Garden. Airy Apartments. Table d'Hote. Restaurant and Reading Rooms. Baths. Heated throughout. Scrupulously clean. Careful attendance and very moderate charges. Real English Hotel, near the Station. Porter meets all trains. Hotel Coupons accepted. NO EXAMINATION OF LUGGAGE FOR VISITORS TO THIS HOTEL.

J. BELLINI, Proprietor.

ASCENSEUR. # HOTEL DE ROME. **LIFT.**

ADMIRABLY situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo, Scala, and Galleries. This Hotel, comfortably furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Hydraulic Lift.

Branch House: PIAZZA FONTANA, 8 and 10—HOTEL BISCIONE BELLEVUE.

BORELLA, BROTHERS, Proprietors.

MONT-DORE-LES-BAINS (France).

HOTEL SARCIRON-RAINALDY.

FORMERLY CHABAURY, AINÉ.

The best situated, the most comfortable and frequented of the Town. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Lift. Lawn Tennis. Cottage. Villas.

Apply to Mr. SARCIRON-RAINALDY.

MONTREUX (Clarens).

HOTEL du CYGNE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in close vicinity to the Montreux Station and Landing Quay of steamers. Vast Terraces and shaded Gardens, with a widespread view over the Alps and the Lake. Hydraulic Lift. Large Public Halls. Electric Light. Pension from 7 to 10 francs a day. A. EMERY, Proprietor.

MUNICH.

MUNICH.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Unsurpassed, finest, and most quiet situation on Maximilianesplatz, in the middle of the Town, and most central for visiting Theatres and all places of interest. All modern comforts. Lift. Electric Light. Moderate charges. Favourite Winter Residence at low prices. M. DIENER, Proprietor.

F. WEMMEYER, Manager, formerly Schweizerhof, Lucerne, and Shepheard's, Cairo.

MURREN.

GRAND HOTEL des ALPES.

OPEN from the 1st of May till 30th October. Combines every modern comfort. All rooms and Saloons lighted by Electric Light. Good accommodation.

GRAND RESTAURANT, separate from the Hotel.

CORRESPONDENCE BY TELEPHONE WITH THE HOTEL STEINBOCK, LAUTERBRUNNEN.

GUNTER BROTHERS, Proprietors.

NEUHAUSEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN (Switzerland.)

FALLS OF THE RHINE

HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. 200 ROOMS. HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Splendid Views of the celebrated

FALLS OF THE RHINE & THE CHAIN OF ALPS, AS FAR AS MONT BLANC.

Covering an extent of over 100 miles.

A CHARMING SUMMER RESORT,

NOTED FOR ITS

Healthful position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.

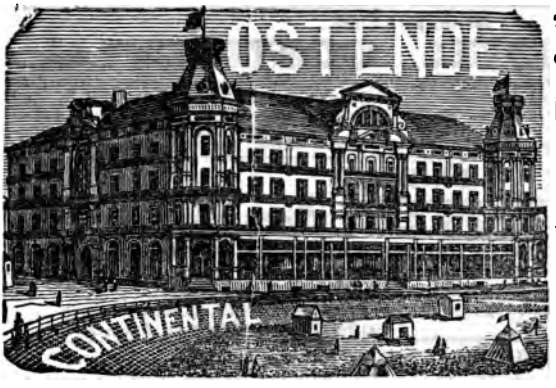
By means of Electricity and Bengal Lights the Falls of the Rhine are brilliantly illuminated every night during the Summer Season.

ENGLISH DIVINE SERVICE in the new Church, located in the Grounds of the Schweizerhof.

OSTEND.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

OPEN FROM JUNE 1st TILL NOVEMBER.



The largest first-class Hotel, facing the Sea and Baths, close to the New Kursaal.

READING & MUSIC ROOMS. BATHS.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Lighted throughout by Electricity.

GREAT OCEAN HOTEL,

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

UNRIVALLED FOR ITS SPLENDID SITUATION, FACING THE SEA AND THE BATHS.

Close to the New Kursaal and the Residence of the Royal Family.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LIFT! LIFT!

***LEON* THOMA, Proprietor.**

OSTEND Continued.

THE SPLENDID HOTEL.

THE most fashionable Hotel and Restaurant in the place. Finest situation facing the Sea and the Baths, and next to the Palace of the Royal Family. "Elevator." All Modern Comfort.
200 Beds and Saloons. Omnibus meets Steamers and Trains.
Address for Letters and Cablegrams: "SPLENDID, OSTEND."
L. SCHWITZING, Manager. Winter Season: Nice, Hotel de France.
Branch House during the Winter: THE SHIP HOTEL, opposite the Landing Stage of the Royal Belgian Mail Steamers and close to the Railway Stations. Newly furnished. Perfect Sanitary arrangements.

GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL,

Facing the Sea.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. BOARD FROM 10 S.

Gd. HOTEL LEOPOLD II et de FLANDRE.

RECOMMENDED First-class English Family Hotel and Pension. Splendid situation. Nearest to the Baths, Kursaal, and Casino; close to and with view of the Sea. Every modern comfort. Only Hotel lighted by Electricity in the town. Sitting and Smoking Rooms. English Servants. Good Bedrooms, light and attendance from 3 frs. a day. Board (bedroom three meals, light, and attendance) from 9 frs. a day. Very advantageous arrangements for Families and long stay. All enquiries receive prompt attention. 'Bus at Trains and Steamers. Good Cuisine and Cellar. Civility. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
E. DAVID VANCUYCK, Proprietor and Manager, resided many years in England.
Concessionary of the Restaurant and Cafe—Kursaal.

PARAME (Near St. Malo) FRANCE.

Sea Bathing of Parame—near St. Malo (France).—The finest Sand Shore on the Coasts of Brittany, surrounded by charming panorama, picturesque sights, and splendid views. Sweet and very salubrious climate.

GRAND HOTEL DE PARAME.

SITUATED on the very Shore, near the Casino and Bathing Establishment. First Class Hotel, much frequented by the best English Families. Beautiful Dining Room. Restaurant. Saloon. Lawn Tennis. Hot Baths and Telegraph in the House. Very large garden. Great comfort and moderate charges. Very advantageous conditions in July and September. Omnibus of the Hotel to all Trains and Steamers.
RIGUELLE and GRAJON, Proprietors.

PARIS.

HOTEL DE LA Gde. BRETAGNE

14, Rue Caumartin. Near the Madeleine and the Opera, in proximity of the Grand Boulevards and Gare St. Lazare.

RE-DECORATED and re-furnished. Doulton's Sanitary arrangements. Bedrooms from 3 to 10 francs. Apartments of all sizes. Bedrooms and 3 meals, from 12 francs a day. Restaurant à la Carte, moderate prices. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Electric Light in the Rooms. Telephone. Bath Rooms. Reading Room. Special terms for a long stay. First-class House, particularly recommended to Families.

PARIS Continued

MIRABEAU

HOTEL ET RESTAURANT.

8, RUE DE LA PAIX, 8,

(Place Vendome. Place de l'Opera.)

PEACE. COMFORT. EASE.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL de SAXE,

PRAGUE.

OLD RENOWNED FIRST CLASS HOUSE, a few steps from the Central Station. In the centre of the town at the corner of the Channel. Large Dining Room. Winter Garden, &c. Electric Light. Telephone. Baths. Carriages. Moderate Charges. Hydraulic Lift, Otis System.

W. BENES, Proprietor.

(Lake of Lucerne.) RIGI. (Lake of Lucerne).

1,400 M. ALTITUDE. **RIGI-KALTBAD** 1,400 M. ALTITUDE.

On the Shore of the Lake des IV. Cantons.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND PENSION. 400 Beds. Mountain air cure. Hydrotherapy. The *most sheltered position with splendid Panorama.* Physician. Orchestra. Railway Station. Post and Telegraph. *Large asphalte Terrace and Verandahs.* Romantic Pine Wood. Lawn Tennis. Bathing Water. *Latest English Sanitary arrangements.* Arrangements for protracted stay, from Francs per day. *In June and September* reduced terms.

For Prospectus and Terms apply to the Manager, J. WURTH.

ROME.

GRAND HOTEL.

MOST Distinguished House in the most elevated and salubrious part of Rome. Moderate Charges. Arrangements for protracted stay.

Managers:—{C. RITZ, from the Savoy Hotel, London. A. PFYFFER, from the Grand Hotel National, Lucerne.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. 300 ROOMS.

All Modern Comforts. Open all Year Round.

P. LUGANI, Proprietor.

ROTTERDAM.

LEYGRAAFF'S HOTEL.

OPPOSITE the Park. Established since 1826. Partially heated by Calorifere. **Times, Daily News, Daily Telegraph, Standard,** and **Scotsman** mailed daily. Omnibuses meet Trains and Boats on application.

Telephone No. 233. Telegrams: **LEYGRAAFF, ROTTERDAM.**

ROUEN.

GRAND HOTEL de PARIS.

Very first-class and best situated Hotel.

VIEW on the Seine, Bon Secours, Pont Corneille, and Ile Lacroix. Near a Post and Telegraph Office, the Theatre, and the principal Monuments. Large and small Apartments. Choice Cuisine. Renowned Wines. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted and abatement of 5 per cent. for an eight days stay. Bicycles may be deposited.

Kept by Mrs. Vve. BATAILLARD, formerly proprietress of the Hotel de l'Europe, at Macon.

HOTEL DE LA POSTE.

ROOMS lighted by Electricity and heated by Calorifere. Situated opposite the Post Office in the finest central part of the Town. Magnificent Garden in front of the Hotel. Reading, Music, and Writing Saloons. English Newspapers. English and German spoken. Rooms from 3 francs; Breakfast 1 fr. 50c.; Lunch 2 frs. 50c.; Dinner 3 frs. 50c. Very comfortable.

ST. MORITZ DORF (Engadine), Switzerland.

HOTEL BAVIER ou BELVEDERE—ST. MORITZ VILLAGE.

1800 Metres above the Sea. Connected by Electric Tram with St. Moritz Bad.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, in exceptionally fine situation, open from 1st *June to 31st of* March. Fire-proof Staircases. English Sanitary Arrangements. Lawn Tennis. Ice Rink. *hot water pipes* (not air or steam). Lift. Orchestra. Library.

R. BAVIER, Prop.

ITALY. **SAN REMO.** RIVIERA.

HOTEL de l'EUROPE et de la PAIX.

A HANDSOME Hotel on the Promenade, opposite the Railway Station and Public Gardens, with a fine out-look. South aspect. Arrangements made for a prolonged stay. Deservedly recommended.

MODERATE CHARGES. RESTAURANT.

LAURENT BERTOLINI, JUN., *formerly of Grand Hotel Royal, San Remo, and Hotel de l'Europe, Milan.*

SCHINZNACH (on-the-Aar) Switzerland.

SCHINZNACH.

ON-THE-AAR (SWITZERLAND).

RAILWAY STATION.

343 METRES ABOVE SEA.

SITUATION SHELTERED from the WIND.

MILD CLIMATE.—FREE FROM DUST.

Season, May 15 until September 30.

BATHS AND HEALTH RESORT.

Rich Sulphurous Ærated Mineral Springs, efficacious for Chronic Skin Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Scrophulose, Specific Discretions, Rheumatism, Nevrosis, Atmiatry.

Fine new Building for Special Treatment by Inhalations, Pulverizations, and Gargling. Milk cure.

REGULAR DIVINE SERVICE IN CHAPEL.

Reduced prices until June 15. Prospectus free from

HANS AMSLER, Proprietor.

SESTRI-LEVANTE (Italy). (Route, Genoa-Spezia.)

HOTEL D'EUROPE

(ENGLISH HOUSE).

ANCIENT First-class House, entirely renewed. Situated in the prettiest and quietest quarter of the Town, on the Shore of the Sea, and full South. Exceptional position, well sheltered. Garden looking over the Sea. Baths. Electric light. Modern comfort. Very moderate charges. Arrangements for a long stay. **PAGGI, Proprietor.**

SORRENTO (Italy).

HOTEL TRAMONTANO.

HOTELS TRAMONTANO AND TASSO, AND HOTEL-PENSION SYRENE.

THESE EXCELLENT HOTELS, which are situated in the best part of what is worthily named the "Beauty Spot of Italy," are the annual resort of the most distinguished English and American Families. The Principal Centre for Excursions.

Mr. G. TRAMONTANO, Proprietor and Manager.

SPA.

SPA—Oldest, finest, and most efficacious Mineral ferruginous Waters—**SPA**

HOTEL DE FLANDRE

SURY, Senior, Proprietor.



THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
IN THE CENTRE AND
MOST SALUBRIOUS PART OF THE TOWN.

Beautiful Park with furnished Villas and Cottages in the private grounds of the Hotel. Covered Gymnasium. BATHS.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

HENRABD RICHARD, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, greatly improved and beautifully situated, in close proximity to all the principal Establishments. 140 Beds. Vast Saloons and Richly Furnished Apartments. Reading Saloon supplied with papers of all countries. Large Smoking Room. EXTENSIVE ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES. Great comfort.

SPIEZ (Switzerland).

SPIEZ. **HOTEL SCHONEGG.** LAKE OF THOUNE.

Only FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, near the Station (Railway).

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION. Carriages for Vandersteg (Gemmi), Adelboden, etc.

Proprietor: **MÜTZENBERG-HAEFELI.**

STRASSBURG.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.

UNIVERSALLY REPUTED.—NEW MANAGEMENT.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

The Largest and Most Comfortable Hotel in Strassburg.

Situated in the finest part of the Town near the Cathedral.

Baths and Shower Baths.

Table d'Hote and Restaurant.

C. MATHIS.



WILDBAD Continued.

HOTEL BELLE VUE,

F. STOKINGER.

THIS First-class Hotel is beautifully situated on a terrace facing the new Trinkhalle, at the entrance of the Promenade, and within five minutes' walk from the English Church. It is well known for its cleanliness, good attendance, and moderate charges. The Cuisine department and Wines will afford satisfaction to the most fastidious taste. A great part of the Hotel has been newly furnished, and the drainage entirely reconstructed. Excellent Sitting and Bed Rooms, furnished with English comfort. Conversation, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Ladies' Music Room. The *Times* and other Papers taken in. Warm and Cold Baths in a separate building. The Hotel Omnibus meets every Train during the season. Covered communication between the Hotel and new Bath House. **LIFT.**

GUERNSEY.

OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOTEL,

GUERNSEY.

FORMERLY THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND.

THIS long-established and first-class Hotel, for Families and Gentlemen, is famed for its excellent *Cuisine*, its choice Wines, and the thorough comfort of all its arrangements, combined with the most moderate charges.

Standing in its own grounds, and situated in the higher and best part of the town of St. Peter-Port, it commands from its windows and lawn unrivalled views of the entire Channel Group—including Alderney on the north; Jersey on the south; Sark, Herm, and Jethou immediately opposite; with the distant and historic coasts of Normandy beyond.

An extensive new wing has been added, comprising about forty additional apartments—including spacious and lofty Bedrooms, with southern aspect and magnificent sea views. Hot and Cold Baths. Smoking Rooms, and all the modern improvements. Tariff on application. Special arrangements during the Winter months.

THE FINEST DINING SALOON IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

Capable of Accommodating Two Hundred Guests.

TABLE D'HOTE. Separate Tables.

SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD ROOM WITH TWO TABLES,

BY BURROUGHES & WATTS.

Private Carriages. Ici on parle Français. Hier man spricht Deutsch.

Five minutes' walk from the Landing Stages. A Porter from the Hotel attends the arrival of all Steamers. Rooms may be secured by letter or telegram.

Registered Telegraphic Address—"GOV. GUERNSEY."

Lo] **JOHN GARDNER, Proprietor.**

RICHMOND BOARDING HOUSE,

CAMBRIDGE PARK.

IS delightfully situated between Cambridge Park and Candie Grounds. *Large Garden. Splendid Sea View* from every room. 10 minutes to boats. Terms, 5s. 6d. *per day. Special Winter Terms.*

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. HART.

BEL-AIR HOTEL

SARK, CHANNEL ISLANDS,
A First-Class Country Hotel.
On the most bracing spot in the Islands.
The Largest and only Hotel on the Island with a Sea View.
Possesses excellent sleeping accommodation.
Large Public Drawing, Smoking, and Dining Rooms (separate tables).
Good Fishing and Bathing.
D. ROBIN, Proprietor.



SARK.

DIXCART HOTEL

(IN A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION).
Terms Moderate. Established over 50 years.

GRAND HOTEL.

Stands in an unrivalled position facing the Sea.

IS THE LARGEST, THE BEST APPOINTED, AND THE

LEADING HOTEL

IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Telegraphic Address: "GRAND, JERSEY." D. DE LEIDI, *Manager.*

ROYAL YACHT CLUB HOTEL

THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE ISLANDS.

THE FINEST POSITION FACING THE SEA AND HARBOURS.

Re-Built and Re-Furnished. Over 120 Rooms.

BUSSES MEET ALL BOATS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "YACHT JERSEY."

JNO. H. FRENCH, Propr.,
Agent to the Royal Southampton Yacht Club.

GUERNSEY Continued.

BREE'S ROYAL HOTEL,

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—BREES, JERSEY.

ST. BRELADE'S BAY HOTEL.

Charmingly Situated on Sea Shore.

The only Hotel in Channel Islands affording facilities for Sea Bathing.
Recently enlarged. Tariff on application.

A. B. HARDEN, Proprietor.

JERSEY.

THE BRITISH HOTEL,

ST. HELIER'S, JERSEY.

FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Centrally situated, within Three Minutes' Walk of Pier, Markets, and Post Office. Omnibus meets all Boats. Billiard Room. Hot and Cold Baths. Terms moderate. Table d'hôte at 6 p.m. The Proprietor's own Drag starts from the Hotel daily.

J. H. VENN, Proprietor.

YORK HOTEL,

ROYAL SQUARE, JERSEY.

THE oldest established and most centrally situated Family and Commercial Hotel in St. Helier's. Ladies' Room. Six Stock Rooms. 'Bus meets Steamers.

E. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL,

COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY.

SIXTY BEDROOMS. BEST KNOWN HOTEL IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Terms, 6/6 per diem, Omnibus meets all Boats.

F. H. MIDDLETON, Proprietor.

JERSEY Continued.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

Lately conducted by Mme. Delépine.

English and French Cuisine.

Terms from 6s. 6d. per day inclusive.

OMNIBUS MEETS ALL BOATS.

Proprietor, PIERRE TRÉMEL.

FRANKLIN HOTEL.

BED, BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND ATTENDANCE 6/6 PER DAY.

OMNIBUS MEETS STEAMERS.

UNITED SERVICE HOTEL,

DAVID PLACE.

SITUATED IN THE BEST PART OF ST. HELIERS.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, LARGE DINING AND READING ROOMS.

Tariff inclusive from 6s. 6d. to 8s. per day. F. W. M. SIMON, Proprietor.

HALKETT HOTEL,

FACING ROYAL SQUARE.

In close proximity to Harbour, Piers, Eastern Railway, Beach, and Bathing.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

HOTEL 'BUS AND PORTERS MEET BOATS ON ARRIVAL.

Moderate or inclusive Tariff of G. E. WILLS, Proprietor.

NAVY HOTEL,

(CLOSE TO THE LANDING STAGES).

BED, BREAKFAST, & DINNER, ATTENDANCE INCLUDED, 5/- PER DAY.

Dark Room for Photographers. Hotel Omnibus meets all Steamers.

A. V. BUCKLE, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

ROYAL TEMPERANCE & COMMERCIAL HOTEL

31, BROAD STREET.

BED and BREAKFAST, 3/6. FULL BOARD, 6/8 per day.

E. MOURANT, Proprietor.

JERSEY Continued.

PLEMONT HOTEL.

STANDS directly on the edge of the Cliffs, and has a splendid view of the Islands and the Coast of France. Plemont is amongst the most picturesque scenery on the Island, and is noted for its caves, which should be seen by all visitors. Visitors can find first class accommodation at moderate charges. Tariff forwarded on application.

Proprietor, E. J. Le BLANCQ.

PRINCE'S TOWER HOTEL,

JERSEY.

A Charming and Romantic Spot. Two-and-a-half miles from St. Heliers. The Finest View of the Island. Luncheons, Dinners, Teas, at the shortest notice.

H. WICKERS, Proprietor.

L'ETACQ HOTEL,

St. Ouen's.

THIS Hotel commands grand views of the largest Bay in the Island, including the Corbiere Rocks and Lighthouse in the distance, with many miles of hard, dry, sandy beach. BOARDING BY THE DAY OR WEEK. TERMS MODERATE. F. J. LEBRUN, Pro.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.



WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

"The healthiest and most bracing waterplace in the World."—*Vide* Report—*Lancet*.

THE GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

FACES the Sea. Stands in four acres of Ornamental Grounds. Contains upwards of one hundred and twenty sumptuously appointed Rooms. Magnificent Public Rooms, Hydraulic Lift, and all modern improvements. 10 minutes' walk from Railway Station and Golf Links. Own Model Farm. **For Terms which are strictly moderate apply to Manager.**

Telegraphic Address:—"ATLANTIC, WESTON-SUPER-MARE." National Telephone No. 11.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,

AND

PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE

IN THE VARIOUS LANGUAGES OF THE CONTINENT.

CAN BE PURCHASED AT SOCIETY'S DEPOTS IN

PARIS 58, Rue de Clichy.
PARIS.....4, Place du Theatre français (Palais Royal).
MARSEILLES 38, Rue de la République.
CANNES 6, Rue des Marchés.
BRUSSELS 5, Rue de la Pépinière.
ANTWERP.....44, Rue Dambrugge.
BERLIN 33, Wilhelmsstrasse.
BASLE 4, Stapfelberg.
BERNE 9, Naegeliegasse.
VIENNA.....6, Elisabeth Strasse.
PESTH 4, Deakplatz.
PRAGUE Franzens Quai, 6.
MADRID Leganitos, 4.
SEVILLE 31, Plaza de la Constitucion.
LISBON Janellas Verdes, 32.
ROME.....63, Via Due Macelli.
FLORENCE 22, Via della Vigna Nuova.
GENOA 9, Via Assarotti.
MILAN Via Carlo Alberto, 31.
NAPLES 101, Strada di Chiaia.
ALGIERS 3, Rue Tanger.
ST. PETERSBURG ...4, New Isaac Street.
ODESSA.....58, Khersonskaya Street.
CONSTANTINOPLE...Tunnel Square, Pera.
ALEXANDRIA Woivodich Buildings, Tewfik Pasha Street

rther information can be obtained at any of the above addresses, or at

of

146, Queen Victoria Street, LOND

HENRY BLACKLOCK & CO.

(PROPRIETORS OF BRADSHAW'S GUIDES),

Printers, Chromo-Lithographers

ENGRAVERS, AND

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.



Bookwork Statements Letter Headings Bill Forms.
Invoices Memo. Forms Note Headings Cheques.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING
EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES.

SHOW CARDS, POSTERS, SPOOL TICKETS, VELVET & OTHER LABELS
***SPECIALLY* DESIGNED AND PRINTED.**

WORKS: 12 AND 13, ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER.



LISTEN!!

Holloway's

PILLS & OINTMENT



Are truly
Medicines of blessing & relief
to all who are out of health.

Are you suffering
from Indigestion, Want of Energy, Disordered Stomach, Liver trouble, or Lack of Tone?
Try the Pills,
and you will rejoice in restored health, strength, and appetite.

Have you taken cold
or have Chest troubles, Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia?
Use the Ointment.
It acts like a charm. For Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, and all muscular contractions, it has no equal.

These Remedies are invaluable
in all complaints incidental to Females. For children and the aged they are priceless.

HOLLOWAY'S
LLS & OINTMENT
Are Manu
t. (late 533, Oxford St.), London,
s throughout the World.
Advice g
een the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.